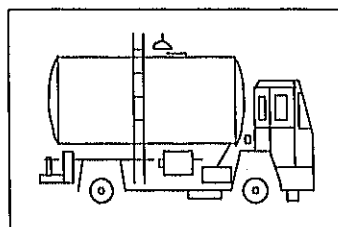
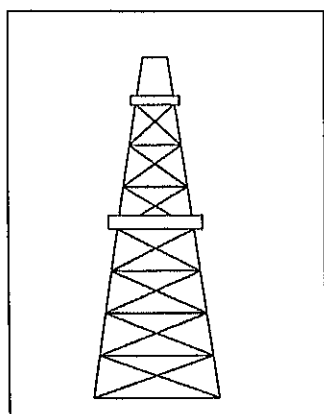
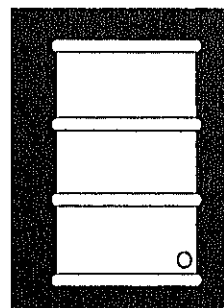
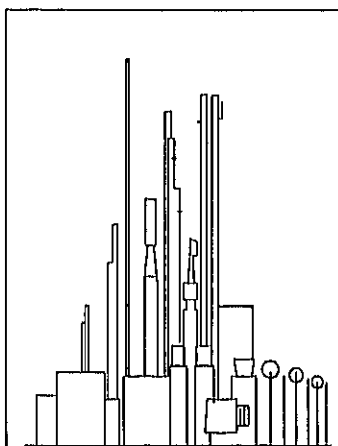
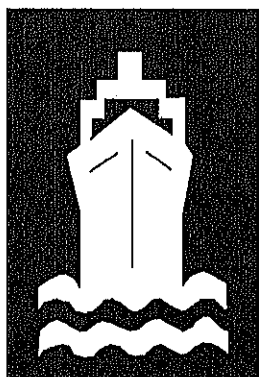
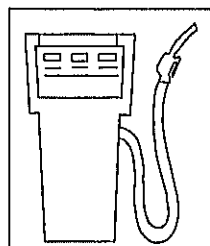
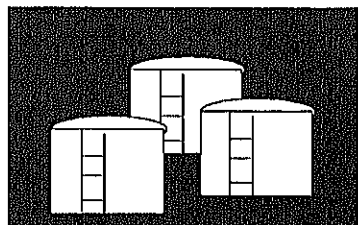


**Data for Week Ended:
March 30, 1990**

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

**Includes EIA Weekly Propane
Statistics
(See Pages 34-38)**



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Released for Printing: April 4, 1990

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advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any

Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and excerpts of the data are available electronically after 5:00 p.m. Wednesday. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the WPSR is delayed by 1 day. The WPSR is not published during 1 of the last 2 weeks of the year depending upon which day of the week Christmas occurs. The following week's issue includes data for both weeks.

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Highlights

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/30/90	03/23/90	03/30/89
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	12.9	13.1	13.0
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent) ..	84.5	85.4	84.0
Motor Gasoline Production	6.5	6.6	6.6
Distillate Fuel Oil Production.....	2.7	2.7	2.7

Motor gasoline production for the 4 weeks ending March 30, 1990 was 2 percent below the 4 weeks ending March 23, 1990, and 2 percent below the level for the same period last year.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	03/30/90	03/23/90	03/30/89
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	363.2	360.3	326.7
Motor Gasoline	231.0	236.8	231.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	102.2	103.2	97.3
All Other Oils.....	350.2	348.2	350.3
Crude Oil in SPR	581.4	581.4	566.1
Total*	1,628.0	1,629.9	1,571.5

Motor gasoline stocks fell 2 percent during the week ending March 30, 1990, to about the same level as last year. However, crude oil stocks for the week ending March 30 were 11 percent above those of last year.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/30/90	03/23/90	03/30/89
Crude Oil.....	6.0	6.0	4.8
Petroleum Products	1.2	0.9	1.7
Total*	7.2	6.9	6.5

Net imports of petroleum products for the 4 weeks ending March 30, 1990, were 24 percent above the 4 weeks ending March 23, 1990, while net imports of crude oil were about the same. However, net imports of crude oil for the 4 weeks ending March 30, 1990, were 24 percent above the same period last year, while net imports of petroleum products were 31 percent less.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/30/90	03/23/90	03/30/89
Motor Gasoline	7.4	7.2	7.4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
All Other Products.....	6.5	6.3	7.1
Total*	17.3	16.9	17.9

Motor gasoline supplied for the 4 weeks ending March 30, 1990, was 3 percent more than that for the 4 weeks ending March 23, 1990, and about the same as last year.

Prices (Dollars per Barrel)

	Week Ending		
	03/30/90	03/23/90	03/31/89
World Prices			
World Crude Oil	16.54	16.49	18.01
Spot Market Product Prices ¹			
Rotterdam Market			
98 Octane Gasoline(Leaded)	27.08	25.09	26.26
Gas Oil	22.12	22.12	22.12
Residual Fuel Oil	14.41	13.21	15.99
New York Market			
87 Octane Unleaded Reg Gasoline....	27.20	23.63	26.46
No. 2 Heating Oil	24.68	24.19	23.46
Residual Fuel Oil	15.40	14.95	18.25

On March 30, 1990, the spot price of a barrel of unleaded motor gasoline on the New York Market was 15 percent greater than on March 23, 1990, according to Petroleum Public. Although spot motor gasoline prices rose all week increase occurred on March 30, the final trading day. Futures contracts. Prices rose on the last day, scrambled to cover their contracts.

¹Source: Petroleum Publications, Inc. (Copyright 1990)

*Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet

			Four Week Averages Ending		Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 88 Days		Percent Change
Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)			03/30/90	03/30/89		1990	1989	
Crude Oil Supply								
(1)	Domestic Production ¹	E7,411	7,610	-2.6	E7,446	7,787	-4.4	
(2)	Net Imports (Including SPR) ²	6,003	4,836	24.1	5,903	5,099	15.8	
(3)	Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,175	4,917	25.6	6,052	5,190	16.6	
(4)	SPR Imports	18	75	--	18	74	--	
(5)	Exports	E190	156	21.5	E167	166	0.6	
(6)	SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-18	-75	--	-18	-75	--	
(7)	Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-609	206	--	-242	51	--	
(8)	Product Supplied and Losses	E-37	-45	--	E-35	-47	--	
(9)	Unaccounted-for Crude Oil ³	197	431	--	293	216	--	
(10)	Crude Oil Input to Refineries	12,948	12,963	-0.1	13,348	13,032	2.4	
Other Supply								
(11)	Natural Gas Liquids Production	E1,436	1,647	-12.8	E1,462	1,634	-10.5	
(12)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply	E61	52	16.3	E62	54	14.9	
(13)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	E37	45	-18.9	E35	47	-24.5	
(14)	Processing Gain	E637	599	6.4	E656	651	0.7	
(15)	Net Product Imports ⁴	1,163	1,696	-31.4	1,630	1,856	-12.2	
(16)	Gross Product Imports ⁴	1,863	2,400	-22.4	2,332	2,520	-7.5	
(17)	Product Exports ⁴	E700	704	-0.6	E703	664	5.8	
(18)	Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) ⁵	997	905	--	-54	342	--	
(19)	Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,278	17,907	-3.5	17,139	17,617	-2.7	
Products Supplied								
(20)	Motor Gasoline	7,414	7,421	-0.1	6,951	7,075	-1.7	
(21)	Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	199	211	-5.5	185	194	-5.0	
(22)	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,255	1,267	-1.0	1,297	1,304	-0.5	
(23)	Distillate Fuel Oil	3,367	3,429	-1.8	3,245	3,376	-3.9	
(24)	Residual Fuel Oil	1,387	1,535	-9.6	1,401	1,603	-12.6	
(25)	Other Oils ⁶	3,655	4,044	-9.6	4,059	4,064	-0.1	
(26)	Total Products Supplied	17,278	17,907	-3.5	17,139	17,617	-2.7	
Total Net Imports		7,166	6,532	9.7	7,533	6,955	8.3	
Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)								
			03/30/90	03/23/90	03/30/89	Percent Change from Previous Week Year Ago		
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) ⁷			363.2	360.3	326.7	0.8	11.2	
Total Motor Gasoline			231.0	236.8	231.1	-2.5	-0.1	
Finished Leaded			13.5	14.1	32.8	-4.2	-58.9	
Finished Unleaded			173.5	178.0	157.1	-2.5	10.4	
Blending Components			44.0	44.8	41.1	-1.7	7.0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel			6.4	6.4	6.1	0.3	4.7	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel			41.3	40.7	37.8	1.3	9.1	
Distillate Fuel Oil			102.2	103.2	97.3	-1.0	5.0	
Residual Fuel Oil			46.3	47.6	42.6	-2.7	8.5	
Unfinished Oils			110.5	108.0	108.2	2.3	2.1	
Other Oils ⁸			E145.7	E145.5	155.5	0.1	-6.3	
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)			1,046.6	1,048.5	1,005.5	-0.2	4.1	
Crude Oil in SPR			581.4	581.4	566.1	0.0	2.7	
Total Stocks (Including SPR)			1,628.0	1,629.9	1,571.5	-0.1	3.6	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

³ Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.

⁴ Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.

⁵ Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

⁶ Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

⁷ Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

⁸ Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Sources: See page 25.

Table 2. Refinery Activity
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization												
Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Crude Oil Input	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.4
Gross Inputs	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.0	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.6
Operable Capacity	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9
Percent Utilization ¹	82.8	80.9	83.3	84.0	85.7	86.0	86.5	87.4	83.7	83.4	83.9	85.1
1989												
Crude Oil Input	13.3	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.2
Gross Inputs	13.5	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.6	13.2
Operable Capacity	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8
Percent Utilization ¹	86.1	82.9	84.0	83.8	86.5	89.6	89.0	89.4	88.4	86.1	86.1	84.0
1990												
Crude Oil Input	13.5											
Gross Inputs	13.6											
Operable Capacity	15.5											
Percent Utilization ¹	87.7											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1990	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30			
Crude Oil Input	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.1	12.9			
Gross Inputs	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.1			
Operable Capacity	E15.7	E15.7	E15.7	E15.8	E15.8	E15.8	E15.8	E15.5	E15.5			
Percent Utilization ¹	87.8	88.1	88.1	87.8	87.5	86.4	85.2	85.4	84.5			
Production by Product												
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3
Leaded	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Unleaded	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
1989												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.9
Leaded	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Unleaded	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9											
Leaded	0.4											
Unleaded	6.5											
Jet Fuel	1.5											
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1											
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1990	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30			
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.5			
Leaded	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4			
Unleaded	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1			
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4			
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			

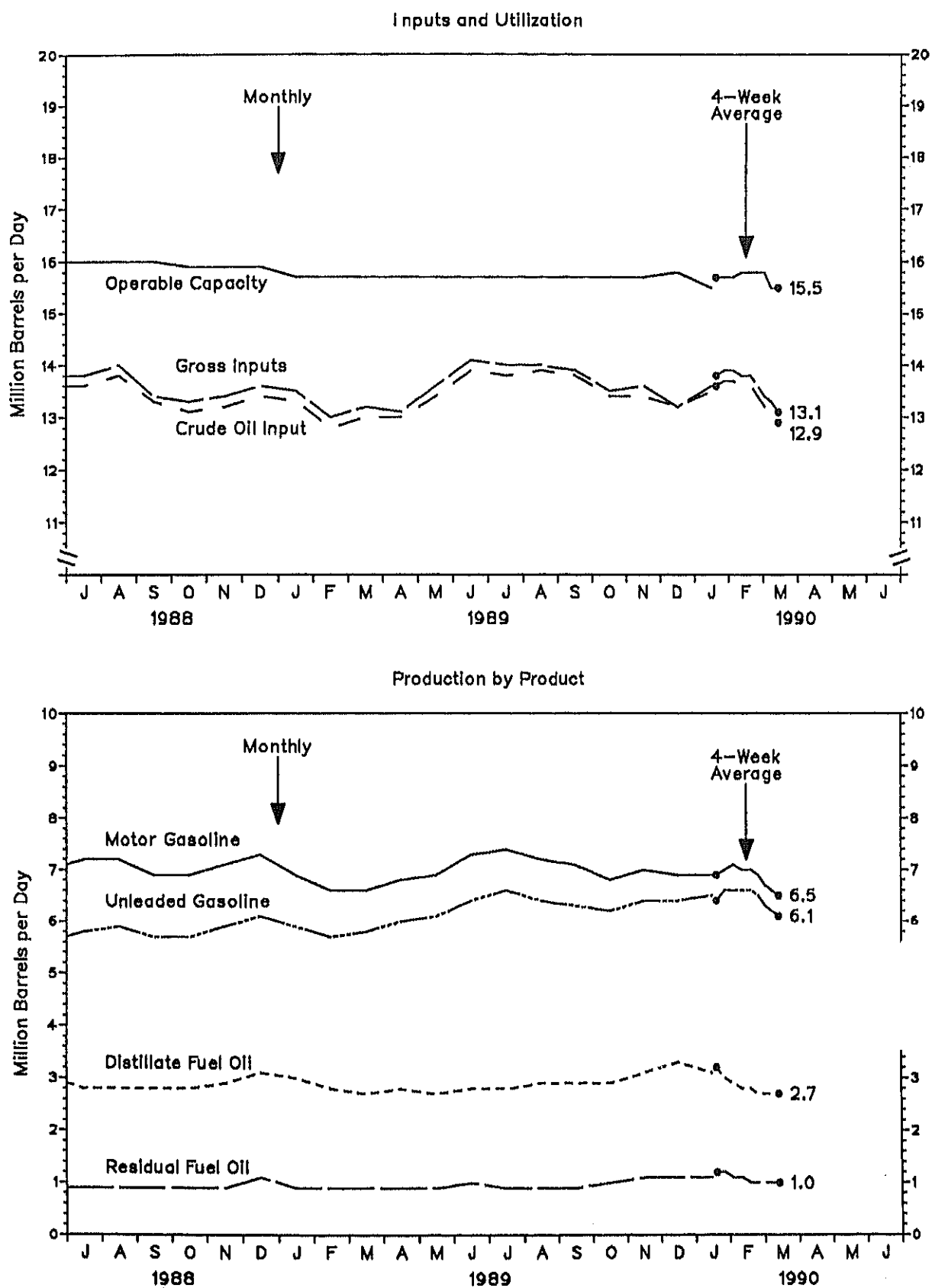
¹ Calculated as 4-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 25.

Figure 1. Refinery Activity
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: See page 25.

Week Ending 03/30/90 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

Table 3. Stocks Of Crude Oil And Petroleum Products,¹ U.S. Totals
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Crude Oil ²	345.6	348.0	354.0	357.4	359.7	358.9	349.5	333.6	328.6	339.6	337.0	330.4
Motor Gasoline	240.3	241.4	231.7	226.7	226.1	210.1	215.3	220.1	221.3	217.7	221.2	228.4
Finished Leaded	53.9	51.5	48.8	47.1	44.9	42.7	44.6	44.5	41.9	38.7	38.2	40.2
Finished Unleaded	146.9	151.5	145.6	143.1	144.0	132.2	134.9	139.0	140.8	141.7	145.7	149.7
Blending Components	39.5	38.4	37.3	36.6	37.3	35.2	35.8	36.6	38.7	37.3	37.3	38.6
Jet Fuel	45.5	42.8	46.2	45.3	46.1	45.6	46.9	46.6	46.6	47.1	46.1	43.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	128.1	110.3	89.8	95.0	104.9	110.4	119.9	125.7	131.4	128.2	128.8	123.5
Residual Fuel Oil	46.0	45.1	43.7	42.8	45.7	42.2	41.0	38.0	44.6	42.5	44.0	44.6
Unfinished Oils	96.0	98.5	102.5	103.1	112.3	115.4	114.0	111.4	109.2	109.0	112.6	99.9
Other Oils ³	152.8	145.5	146.4	160.8	171.2	179.3	191.2	196.0	192.0	190.3	182.8	167.2
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,054.3	1,031.5	1,014.3	1,031.0	1,085.8	1,061.8	1,077.8	1,071.4	1,073.7	1,074.4	1,072.6	1,037.7
Crude Oil in SPR	542.7	544.1	544.9	547.3	547.9	550.1	551.3	552.1	554.7	556.0	558.7	559.5
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,597.0	1,575.7	1,559.3	1,578.3	1,633.8	1,611.9	1,629.1	1,623.5	1,628.4	1,630.4	1,631.3	1,597.2

1989												
Crude Oil ²	333.3	332.7	326.3	339.4	345.3	331.1	332.1	340.9	335.0	336.2	351.2	341.3
Motor Gasoline	248.5	247.1	230.0	227.5	223.6	216.6	228.9	220.8	226.9	223.4	224.2	213.5
Finished Leaded	41.5	39.5	32.4	29.4	26.8	25.2	25.1	22.7	21.1	19.3	19.3	17.7
Finished Unleaded	164.2	164.1	156.7	159.4	157.1	153.1	165.1	159.7	164.9	164.4	166.3	159.4
Blending Components	42.8	43.5	41.0	38.6	39.7	38.2	38.7	38.4	40.8	39.7	38.6	36.5
Jet Fuel	44.5	43.7	44.0	44.2	45.4	44.6	47.4	48.3	48.6	50.4	51.5	40.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	120.3	107.5	86.6	98.4	99.3	99.4	115.0	116.1	122.2	121.4	119.4	105.6
Residual Fuel Oil	47.0	46.0	42.4	40.2	42.6	44.8	43.0	44.5	49.5	51.4	52.5	43.8
Unfinished Oils	102.4	104.7	108.5	111.7	114.6	113.4	108.9	106.2	107.1	112.2	111.3	108.2
Other Oils ³	162.0	155.9	155.5	166.6	181.3	186.2	198.4	202.4	203.1	190.2	180.7	151.8
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,058.0	1,037.7	1,003.2	1,027.9	1,052.0	1,036.0	1,073.6	1,079.0	1,092.5	1,085.2	1,090.8	1,003.2
Crude Oil in SPR	561.5	563.9	566.2	568.0	570.4	571.7	574.4	575.4	577.1	578.3	579.5	579.9
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,619.5	1,601.6	1,569.5	1,595.9	1,622.4	1,607.7	1,647.9	1,654.4	1,669.6	1,663.4	1,670.3	1,583.1

1990	
Crude Oil ²	352.3
Motor Gasoline	236.0
Finished Leaded	17.8
Finished Unleaded	177.8
Blending Components	40.4
Jet Fuel	42.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	117.9
Residual Fuel Oil	49.7
Unfinished Oils	103.5
Other Oils ³	148.8
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,051.0
Crude Oil in SPR	580.6
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,631.6

Week Ending:

1990	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30
Crude Oil ²	354.3	349.4	347.0	342.4	346.1	352.5	351.0	360.3	363.2
Motor Gasoline	234.2	242.0	243.2	249.0	251.1	247.3	245.2	236.8	231.0
Finished Leaded	17.0	16.6	16.4	15.0	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.5
Finished Unleaded	176.2	183.0	183.1	187.7	190.2	188.1	185.3	178.0	173.5
Blending Components	41.1	42.4	43.7	46.3	45.4	44.3	45.3	44.8	44.0
Jet Fuel	43.1	44.4	46.8	45.7	46.4	48.0	46.5	47.2	47.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	123.0	122.2	120.4	118.5	115.7	110.8	107.1	103.2	102.2
Residual Fuel Oil	52.1	52.9	52.2	52.9	53.7	50.9	49.1	47.6	46.3
Unfinished Oils	104.4	103.6	105.4	105.0	105.9	106.0	108.2	108.0	110.5
Other Oils ³	E159.7	E158.7	E157.8	E139.3	E138.5	E138.7	E138.9	E145.5	E145.7
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,070.8	1,073.4	1,072.8	1,052.8	1,057.4	1,054.1	1,046.0	1,048.5	1,046.6
Crude Oil in SPR	580.6	580.9	580.9	580.9	580.9	581.4	581.4	581.4	581.4
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,651.4	1,654.3	1,653.7	1,633.7	1,638.4	1,635.5	1,627.4	1,629.9	1,628.0

¹ Product stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

² Crude oil stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries, and do not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

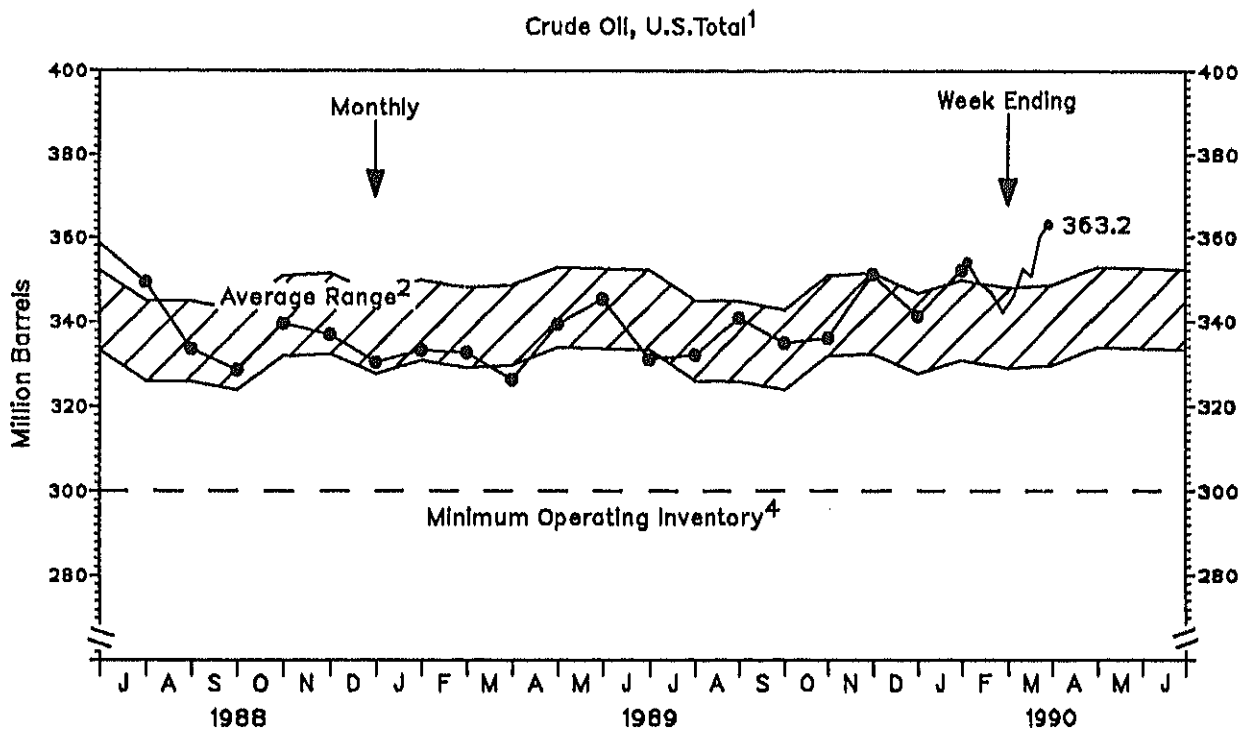
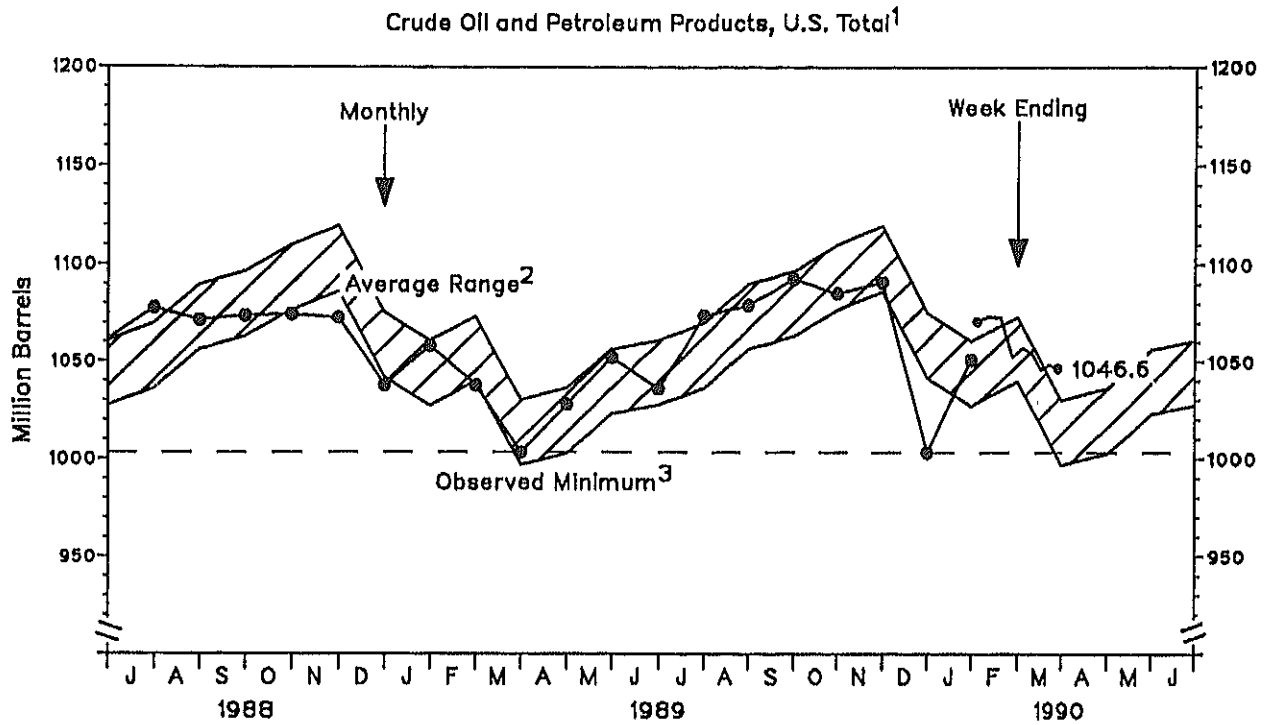
³ Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 25.

**Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels)**



¹ Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

² Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1986 - June 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix for further explanation.

³ The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 1003.2 million barrels, occurring in March 1989. See Appendix for further explanation.

⁴ The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels. See Appendix for further explanation.

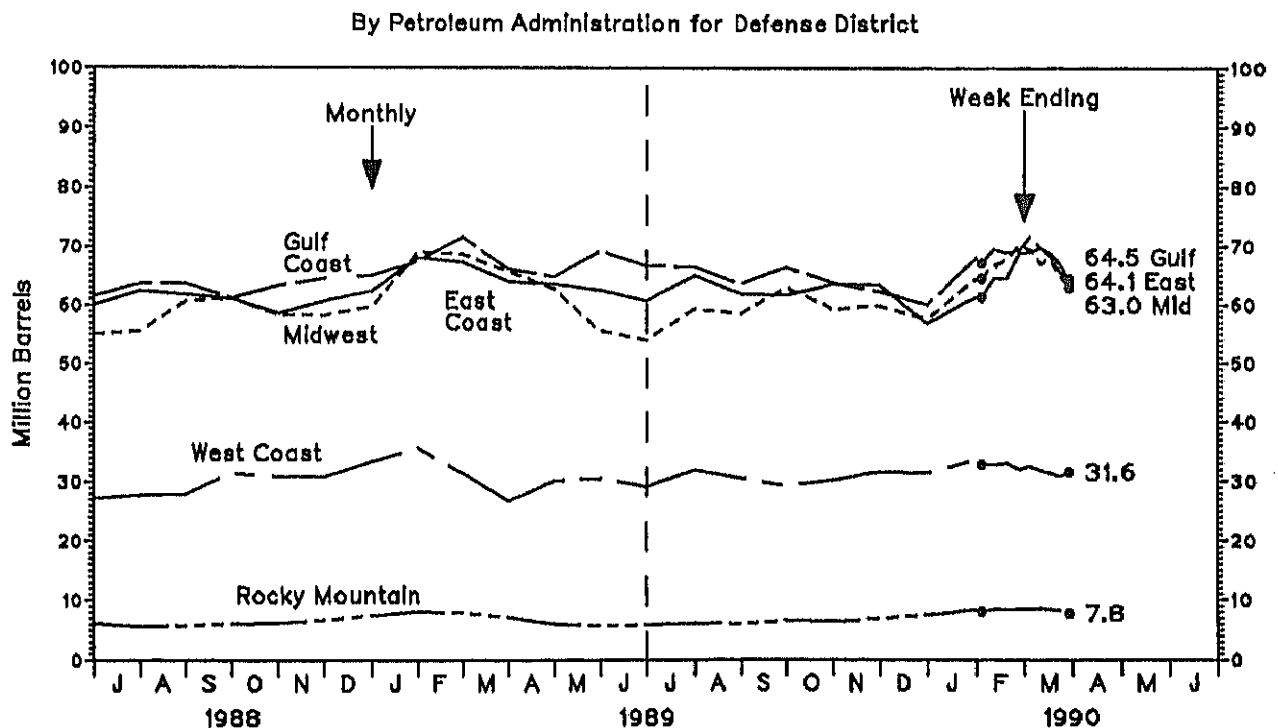
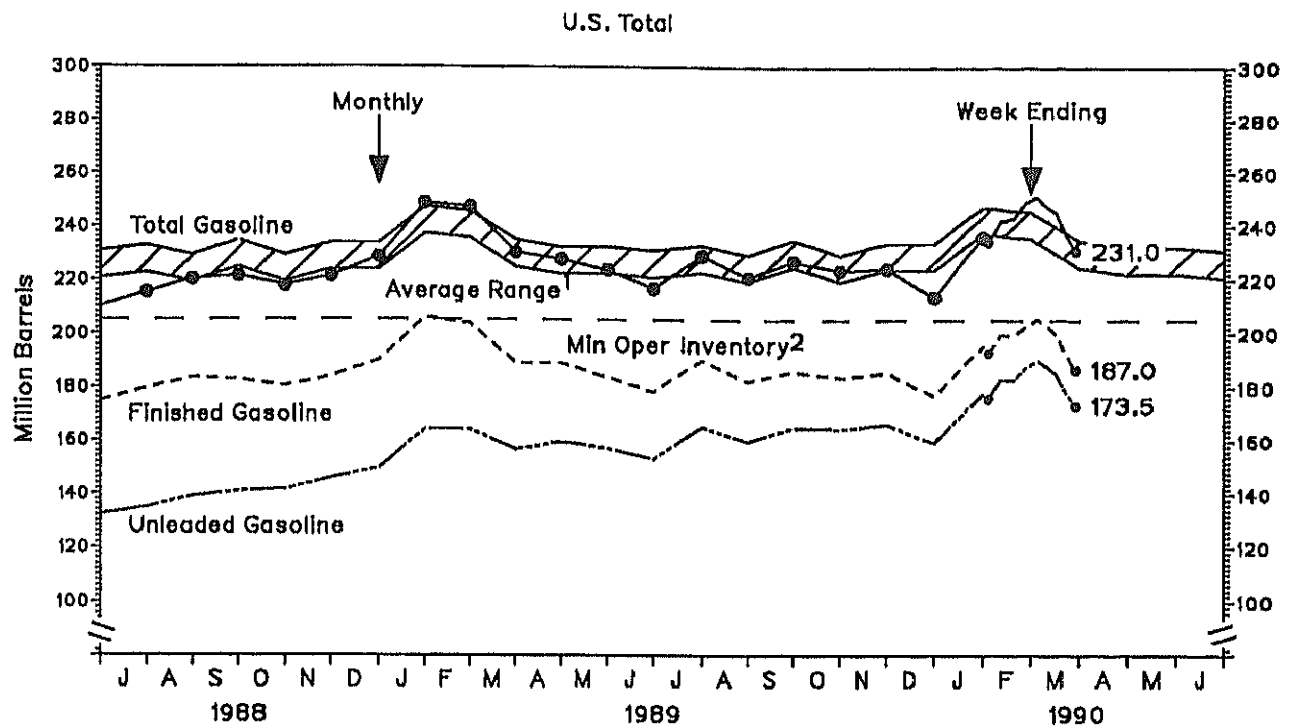
Source: See page 25.

Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline By Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD)
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Finished Motor Gasoline	200.8	203.0	194.4	190.1	188.8	174.9	179.4	183.5	182.7	180.4	183.9	189.9
Leaded	53.9	51.5	48.8	47.1	44.9	42.7	44.6	44.5	41.9	38.7	38.2	40.2
Unleaded	146.9	151.5	145.6	143.1	144.0	132.2	134.9	139.0	140.8	141.7	145.7	149.7
Blending Components	39.5	38.4	37.3	36.6	37.3	35.2	35.8	36.6	38.7	37.3	37.3	38.6
Total Gasoline	240.3	241.4	231.7	226.7	226.1	210.1	215.3	220.1	221.3	217.7	221.2	228.4
East Coast (PADD I)	68.4	71.3	68.2	63.7	63.3	60.1	62.5	61.9	61.2	58.7	60.7	62.5
Midwest (PADD II)	63.4	66.3	66.3	63.0	63.4	55.0	55.6	60.7	61.3	58.4	58.3	59.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.9	64.7	61.0	62.3	62.8	61.6	63.7	63.7	61.3	63.4	64.6	65.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.5
West Coast (PADD V)	32.2	31.2	28.7	30.6	29.9	27.2	27.8	28.0	31.5	30.9	30.9	33.5
1989												
Finished Motor Gasoline	205.8	203.6	189.0	188.9	183.9	178.4	190.2	182.4	186.0	183.7	185.6	177.1
Leaded	41.5	39.5	32.4	29.4	26.8	25.2	25.1	22.7	21.1	19.3	19.3	17.7
Unleaded	164.2	164.1	156.7	159.4	157.1	153.1	165.1	159.7	164.9	164.4	166.3	159.4
Blending Components	42.8	43.5	41.0	38.6	39.7	38.2	38.7	38.4	40.8	39.7	38.6	36.5
Total Gasoline	248.5	247.1	230.0	227.6	223.6	216.6	228.9	220.8	226.9	223.4	224.2	213.5
East Coast (PADD I)	68.1	67.4	64.1	63.6	62.6	60.7	65.0	61.9	61.7	63.6	63.4	56.9
Midwest (PADD II)	69.0	68.7	65.8	62.8	55.6	54.0	59.3	58.6	62.9	59.3	59.9	57.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.5	71.6	66.2	64.9	69.2	66.8	66.5	63.6	66.4	63.8	62.3	60.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.9	7.5
West Coast (PADD V)	35.7	31.5	26.8	30.1	30.6	29.2	31.9	30.6	29.3	30.3	31.6	31.4
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	195.6											
Leaded	17.8											
Unleaded	177.8											
Blending Components	40.4											
Total Gasoline	236.0											
East Coast (PADD I)	61.4											
Midwest (PADD II)	64.5											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.0											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.5											
West Coast (PADD V)	33.6											
Week Ending:												
	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30			
oline	193.1	199.6	199.6	202.7	205.6	203.1	199.9	192.1	187.0			
	17.0	16.6	16.4	15.0	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.5			
	176.2	183.0	183.1	187.7	190.2	188.1	185.3	178.0	173.5			
	41.1	42.4	43.7	46.3	45.4	44.3	45.3	44.8	44.0			
	234.2	242.0	243.2	249.0	251.1	247.3	245.2	236.8	231.0			
	61.4	64.5	64.7	68.8	69.1	69.8	68.9	67.2	64.1			
	64.6	66.8	67.8	70.2	69.5	67.2	68.0	64.8	63.0			
	67.2	69.6	69.0	69.4	71.6	69.9	68.5	65.7	64.5			
	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.8			
	32.9	32.8	33.1	32.1	32.5	31.9	31.4	30.9	31.6			

not add to total due to independent rounding.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline
(Million Barrels)



¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1986 - June 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix for further explanation.

² The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels. See Appendix for further explanation.

Source: See page 25.

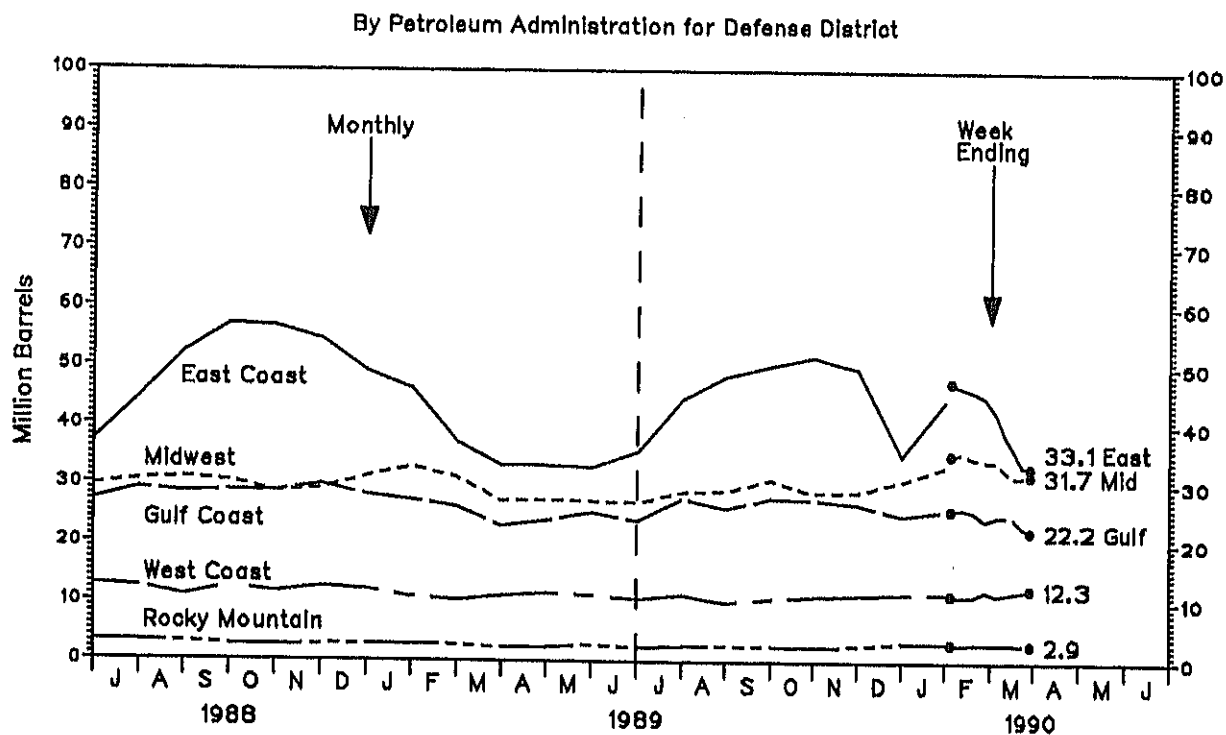
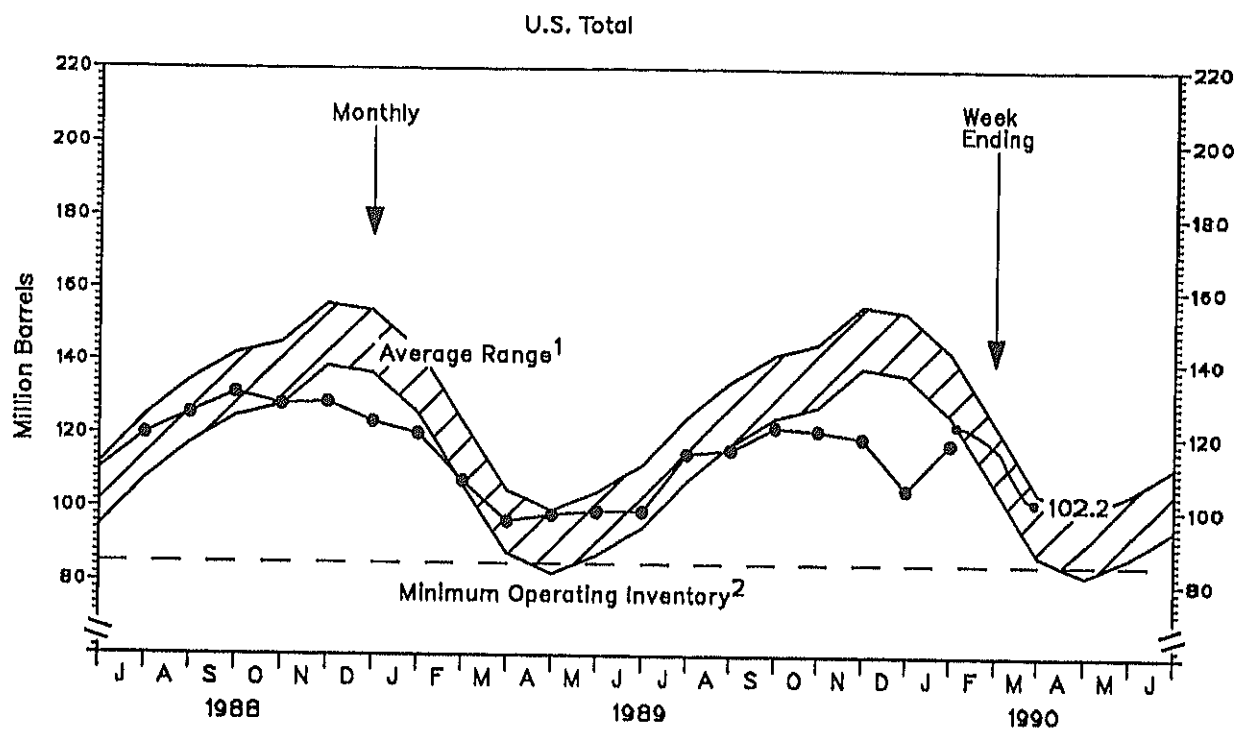
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD)
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Total U.S.	128.1	110.3	89.8	95.0	104.9	110.4	119.9	125.7	131.4	128.2	128.8	123.6
East Coast (PADD I)	48.1	44.4	33.0	30.0	34.9	37.4	44.7	52.3	57.0	56.7	54.6	49.2
Midwest (PADD II)	34.4	29.8	23.3	26.6	28.9	29.7	30.6	31.0	30.5	28.7	29.2	31.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	31.7	23.1	21.8	24.7	25.4	27.3	29.2	28.5	28.9	28.8	29.9	28.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8
West Coast (PADD V)	10.6	9.7	9.5	11.3	12.8	12.7	12.3	10.9	12.3	11.6	12.4	12.0
1989												
Total U.S.	120.3	107.5	96.6	98.4	99.3	99.4	115.0	116.1	122.2	121.4	119.4	105.6
East Coast (PADD I)	46.3	37.2	33.3	33.2	32.9	35.6	44.5	48.4	50.2	51.7	49.7	35.1
Midwest (PADD II)	33.0	31.2	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.0	28.8	29.0	30.9	28.7	28.9	30.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.4	26.2	22.9	23.9	25.3	23.9	27.7	26.1	27.8	27.5	26.8	24.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.0
West Coast (PADD V)	10.8	10.3	11.0	11.5	11.1	10.6	11.3	10.0	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.5
1990												
Total U.S.	117.9											
East Coast (PADD I)	44.3											
Midwest (PADD II)	33.2											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	25.8											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2											
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5											
Week Ending:												
1990	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30			
Total U.S.	123.0	122.2	120.4	118.5	115.7	110.8	107.1	103.2	102.2			
East Coast (PADD I)	47.5	46.6	45.9	45.0	42.3	38.6	36.3	33.5	33.1			
Midwest (PADD II)	35.2	35.6	34.7	34.2	34.1	32.7	31.4	31.5	31.7			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	25.8	26.1	25.5	24.2	24.8	24.8	24.5	23.1	22.2			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9			
West Coast (PADD V)	11.3	11.0	11.1	12.0	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.3			

Note: PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 25.

**Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil
(Million Barrels)**



¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1986 - June 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix for further explanation.

² The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels. See Appendix for further explanation.

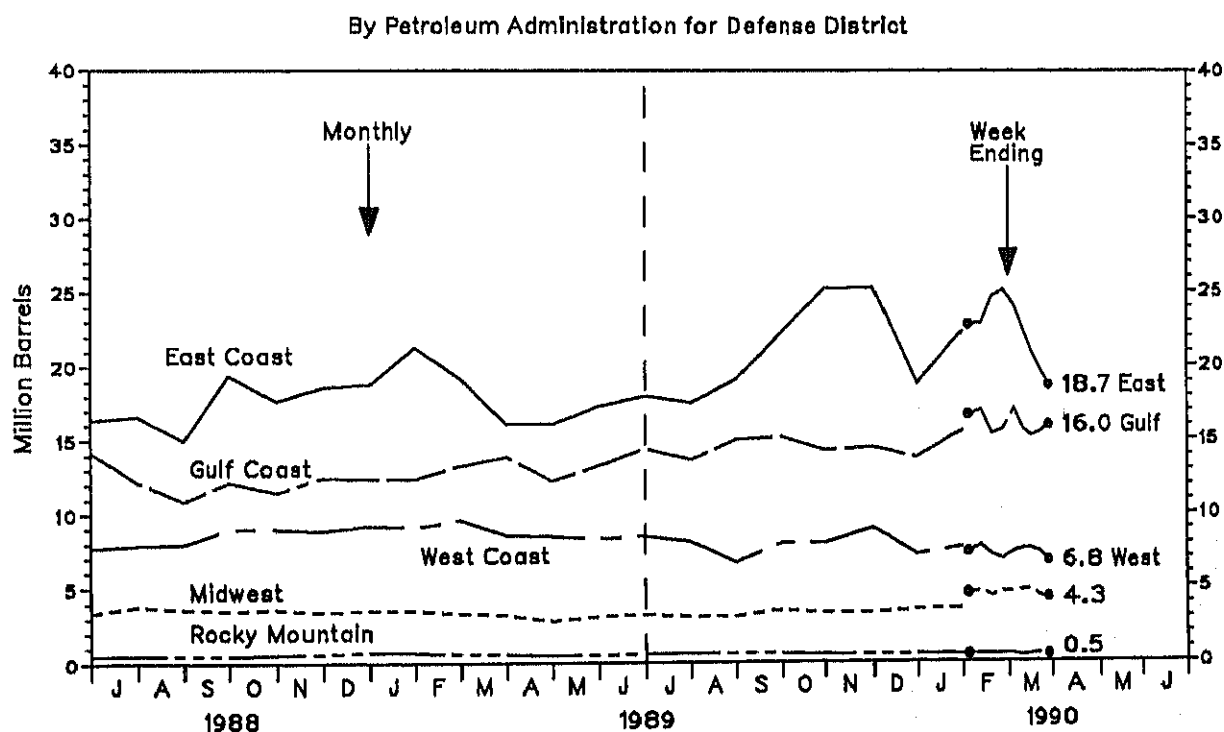
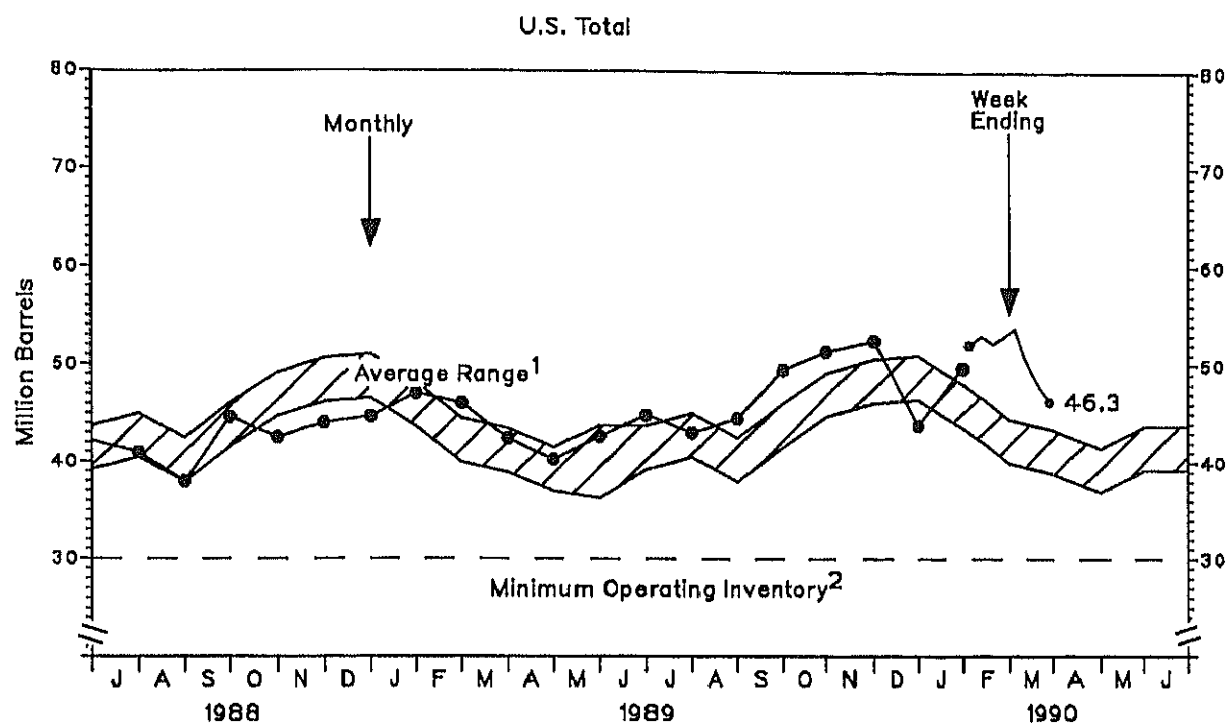
Source: See page 25.

Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD)
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Total U.S.	46.0	45.1	43.7	42.8	45.7	42.2	41.0	38.0	44.6	42.5	44.0	44.6
East Coast (PADD I)	19.6	19.7	17.8	16.2	18.8	16.4	16.6	15.0	19.4	17.7	18.6	18.8
Midwest (PADD II)	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.5	14.5	14.2	15.2	15.4	14.2	12.2	10.9	12.2	11.5	12.5	12.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
West Coast (PADD V)	8.3	7.5	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.2
1989												
Total U.S.	47.0	46.0	42.4	40.2	42.6	44.8	43.0	44.5	49.5	51.4	52.5	49.8
East Coast (PADD I)	21.3	19.2	16.1	16.1	17.3	18.0	17.5	19.1	22.3	25.2	25.3	18.8
Midwest (PADD II)	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	12.4	13.3	13.9	12.3	13.3	14.4	13.7	15.0	15.2	14.3	14.5	13.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	9.1	9.6	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.1	6.7	8.0	8.0	9.0	7.2
1990												
Total U.S.	49.7											
East Coast (PADD I)	22.3											
Midwest (PADD II)	3.6											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.6											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5											
West Coast (PADD V)	7.7											
Week Ending:												
1990	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30			
Total U.S.	52.1	52.9	52.2	52.9	53.7	50.9	49.1	47.6	46.3			
East Coast (PADD I)	22.8	22.9	24.7	25.1	24.1	22.4	21.0	19.8	18.7			
Midwest (PADD II)	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.3			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.7	17.0	15.4	15.7	17.1	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.0			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5			
West Coast (PADD V)	7.4	7.8	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.8			

Note: PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

**Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil
(Million Barrels)**



¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1986 - June 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix for further explanation.

² The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels. See Appendix for further explanation.

Source: See page 25.

Figure 6. Imports of Petroleum Products By Product
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

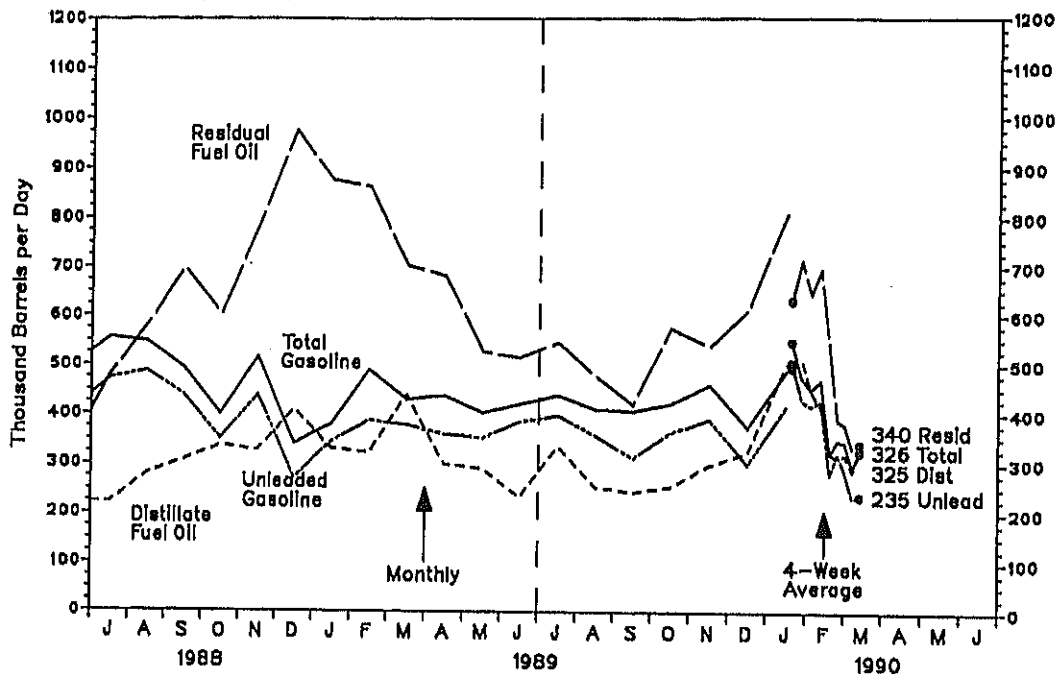


Table 7. Imports of Petroleum Products By Product
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Total Motor Gasoline	391	452	392	448	524	497	556	547	493	400	515	340
Finished Leaded	7	14	10	9	18	18	10	7	4	2	13	6
Finished Unleaded	350	383	339	390	420	410	472	487	439	350	498	271
Blending Components	34	55	43	49	87	69	74	53	50	48	64	63
Jet Fuel	85	70	97	84	112	78	88	103	61	146	79	74
Distillate Fuel Oil	424	383	247	210	253	222	222	279	307	336	327	409
Residual Fuel Oil	805	901	650	495	432	336	479	581	698	603	785	975
Other Petroleum Products ¹	814	800	690	866	809	784	852	787	735	793	939	698
1989												
Total Motor Gasoline	380	490	429	487	403	421	438	410	406	422	460	374
Finished Leaded	4	5	3	12	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded	345	387	378	359	352	385	397	357	312	364	390	299
Blending Components	30	98	48	66	47	30	40	53	94	57	69	75
Jet Fuel	85	120	100	127	120	112	113	84	95	70	91	111
Distillate Fuel Oil	331	322	439	299	290	233	335	254	243	254	298	323
Residual Fuel Oil	877	863	703	681	526	515	546	478	421	675	538	612
Other Petroleum Products ¹	846	853	729	745	693	674	691	733	750	743	767	612
1990												
Total Motor Gasoline	488											
Finished Leaded	1											
Finished Unleaded	416											
Blending Components	71											
Jet Fuel	157											
Distillate Fuel Oil	501											
Residual Fuel Oil	809											
Other Petroleum Products ¹	987											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1990	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30			
Total Motor Gasoline	547	475	450	469	321	345	342	292	326			
Finished Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	31	37			
Finished Unleaded	505	430	417	427	280	322	285	232	295			
Blending Components	42	45	33	42	41	24	37	29	54			
Jet Fuel	121	132	103	117	101	82	98	81	110			
Distillate Fuel Oil	494	511	448	415	321	312	318	286	325			
Residual Fuel Oil	632	713	645	695	530	389	379	332	340			
Other Petroleum Products ¹	813	857	820	888	823	733	784	706	763			

¹ Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.
Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 25.

Figure 7. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)

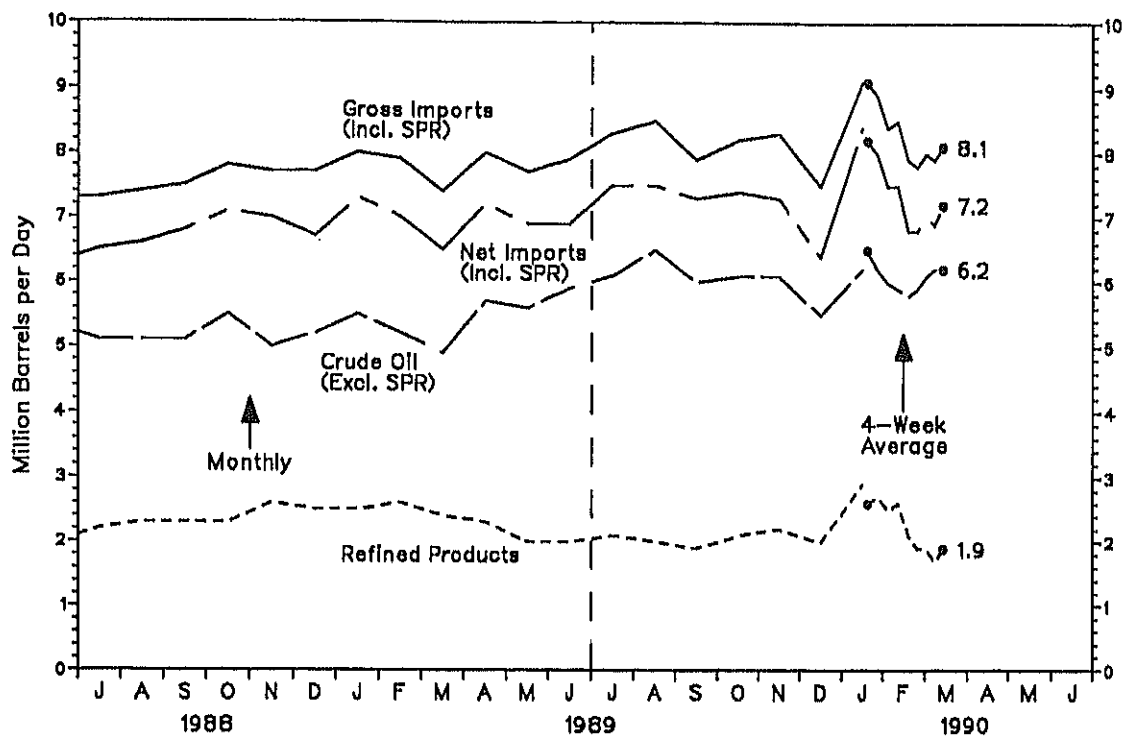


Table 8. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.2
SPR	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Refined Products	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.7
Total Exports ¹	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7
1989												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.5
SPR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.5	7.9	8.2	8.3	7.5
Total Exports ¹	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4		
1990												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.2											
SPR	0.0											
Refined Products	2.9											
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	9.1											
Total Exports ¹	0.7											
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.4											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1990	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30			
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2			
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Refined Products	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9			
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	9.1	8.9	8.4	8.5	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.1			
Total Exports ¹	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 1.0	E 1.0	E 1.0	E 1.0	E 1.1	E 1.0	E 0.9			
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.2	8.0	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.2			

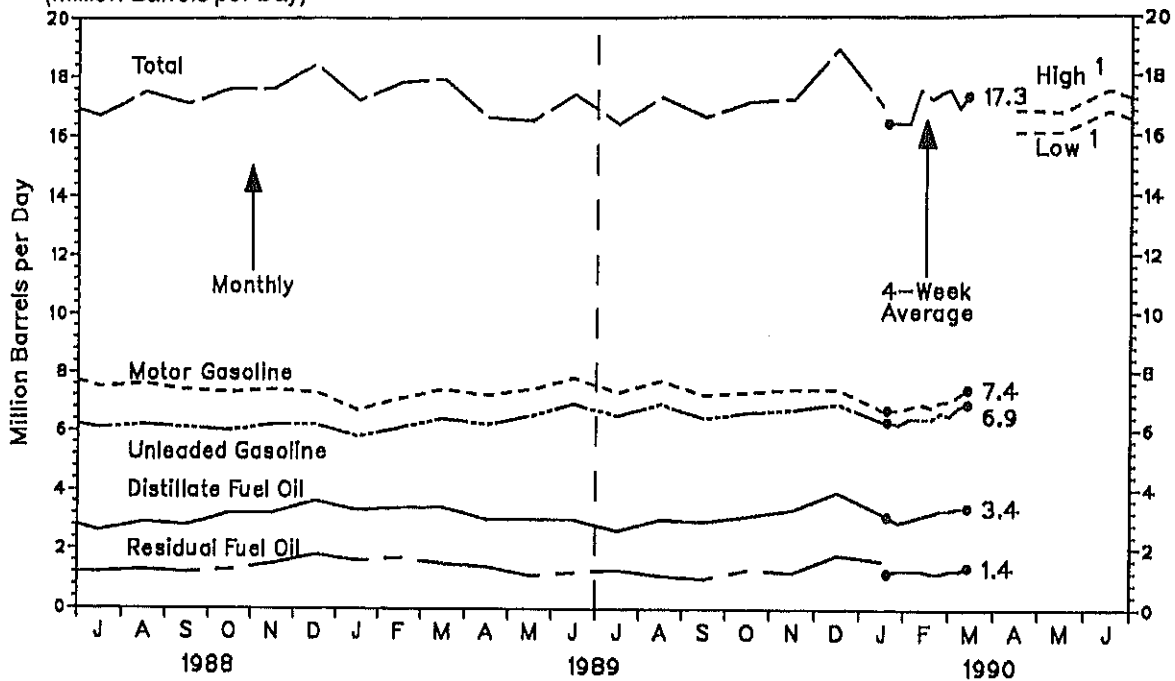
¹ Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 25.

Figure 8. Petroleum Products Supplied
(Million Barrels per Day)



¹ Projected. See Appendix for explanation of assumptions used to derive values.

Table 9. Petroleum Products Supplied
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.3
Leaded	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Unleaded	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8
Other Oils	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2
Total	17.4	17.8	17.6	16.6	16.2	17.1	16.7	17.5	17.1	17.6	17.6	18.4
1989												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4
Leaded	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Unleaded	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.8
Other Oils	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0
Total	17.2	17.8	17.9	16.6	16.5	17.4	16.4	17.3	16.6	17.1	17.2	18.9
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7											
Leaded	0.4											
Unleaded	6.3											
Jet Fuel	1.6											
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2											
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6											
Other Oils	4.0											
Total	17.0											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1990	02/02	02/09	02/16	02/23	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30			
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4			
Leaded	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5			
Unleaded	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.9			
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5			
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4			
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4			
Other Oils	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7			
Total	16.4	16.4	16.4	17.5	17.2	17.4	17.5	16.9	17.3			

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

Table 10. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1987												
Domestic	16.01	16.77	16.93	17.21	17.63	18.39	19.04	19.39	18.57	18.36	17.94	17.02
Imported	16.45	16.98	17.26	17.89	18.25	18.71	19.26	19.32	18.57	18.53	18.14	17.20
Composite	16.16	16.83	17.04	17.44	17.85	18.47	19.13	19.36	18.57	18.43	18.02	17.09
1988												
Domestic	15.82	15.61	14.92	15.88	16.35	15.89	14.65	14.36	13.97	12.90	12.61	13.88
Imported	16.10	15.61	14.82	15.69	16.02	15.52	14.80	14.37	13.90	13.03	12.54	14.08
Composite	15.92	15.61	14.88	15.81	16.22	15.71	14.71	14.36	13.94	12.96	12.58	13.97
1989												
Domestic	15.49	16.11	17.39	18.92	19.02	18.56	18.31	17.23	17.70	18.20	18.46	19.16
Imported	15.98	16.59	17.77	19.59	19.06	18.27	17.97	17.23	17.62	18.29	18.32	20.04
Composite	15.70	16.31	17.55	19.22	19.03	18.43	18.16	17.23	17.66	18.24	18.39	19.64
1990												
Domestic	P20.75											
Imported	P20.51											
Composite	P20.64											

P=Preliminary.

Table 11. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1987												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	80.6	84.8	85.6	87.9	88.8	90.6	92.1	94.6	94.0	93.1	92.8	91.2
Unleaded Premium	100.7	104.7	105.2	107.3	107.9	109.8	111.5	113.9	113.6	112.8	112.5	111.9
Unleaded Regular	86.2	90.5	91.2	93.4	94.1	95.8	97.1	99.5	99.0	97.6	97.6	96.1
All-Types	86.8	91.1	91.8	94.0	94.8	96.6	98.0	100.4	100.0	98.8	98.7	97.5
Residential Heating Oil ¹	78.5	79.9	79.1	78.7	78.6	77.8	78.7	78.8	78.9	81.2	83.5	84.0
1988												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	88.1	85.9	85.0	88.3	91.1	91.0	92.3	94.5	93.3	91.0	90.4	88.5
Unleaded Premium	109.5	108.2	107.4	108.8	110.5	111.1	112.3	113.8	113.0	111.9	111.6	110.1
Unleaded Regular	93.3	91.3	90.4	93.0	95.5	95.5	96.7	98.7	97.4	95.6	94.9	93.0
All-Types	94.7	92.8	92.0	94.6	97.0	97.1	98.4	100.4	99.2	97.5	97.2	95.3
Residential Heating Oil ¹	84.9	84.0	83.3	83.2	81.9	79.3	77.0	74.0	75.3	75.3	77.4	81.6
1989												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	87.6	88.6	90.7	104.7	109.8	109.3	107.5	103.4	100.7	100.1	97.5	96.1
Unleaded Premium	109.1	110.0	111.5	122.1	127.8	127.8	126.4	123.3	121.3	120.9	118.7	117.0
Unleaded Regular	91.8	92.6	94.0	105.5	111.9	111.4	109.2	105.7	102.9	102.7	99.9	98.0
All-Types	94.4	95.5	97.4	109.8	115.2	115.0	113.2	109.6	107.3	107.1	104.6	103.0
Residential Heating Oil ¹	85.0	85.5	87.1	87.8	86.7	84.2	82.1	81.6	81.4	85.6	88.3	P107.8
1990												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	100.6	101.1										
Unleaded Premium	123.0	122.7										
Unleaded Regular	104.2	103.7										
All-Types	109.0	108.6										
Residential Heating Oil ¹	NA	NA										

¹ Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.

NA=Not Available.

P=Preliminary.

Source: See page 26.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices¹
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity ²	In Effect:							
		30 Mar 90	23 Mar 90	1 Jan 90	1 Jan 89	1 Jan 88	1 Jan 87	1 Jan 86	31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34'	16.40	16.15	18.40	13.15	17.52	16.15	28.00	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31'	15.40	15.15	17.55	12.30	16.92	15.81	27.20	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27'	15.10	14.75	17.15	11.90	16.27	14.96	26.00	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39'	16.70	16.50	19.05	13.70	17.92	15.55	28.15	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32'	15.55	15.35	17.65	13.00	15.20	17.42	26.80	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40'	16.30	16.10	18.30	13.45	15.70	15.30	28.10	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34'	16.20	15.70	18.20	12.75	15.55	16.14	28.05	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31'	15.40	15.10	17.55	12.45	15.00	15.82	27.35	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36'	16.35	16.25	19.45	14.40	16.20	17.60	28.18	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31'	15.00	14.80	17.35	12.30	16.67	16.70	27.10	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28'	15.00	14.55	17.05	11.90	16.27	14.96	26.03	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44'	18.30	18.20	21.15	16.10	18.87	17.30	29.50	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37'	18.50	18.25	21.20	15.05	18.92	17.19	28.65	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31'	17.90	17.75	21.35	15.95	18.52	17.21	28.05	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37'	17.60	17.40	20.40	15.40	18.52	16.95	30.15	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34'	18.10	19.10	18.55	15.50	17.56	16.28	28.53	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31'	19.40	18.86	24.69	12.27	17.62	15.10	28.05	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24'	15.14	15.84	16.87	11.45	14.26	13.44	25.85	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17'	13.15	13.85	15.00	10.00	12.20	11.95	23.10	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30'	15.85	15.75	19.05	14.00	17.32	16.30	27.50	12.59
Ecuador	Oriente 30'	18.40	18.40	18.81	13.56	15.46	15.86	26.15	12.35
Total OPEC ³	NA	16.32	16.16	18.72	13.36	16.77	16.10	27.81	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38'	18.00	18.00	21.00	15.80	18.00	18.25	26.00	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42'	18.15	17.95	20.75	15.85	17.60	16.86	26.61	14.20
Canada	Mixed Blend 30'	17.60	18.02	19.25	12.53	16.55	16.83	NA	NA
Canada	Lloydminster 22'	13.25	13.58	14.98	9.97	15.25	14.03	NA	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33'	17.55	18.30	19.90	14.53	14.83	17.00	26.21	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22'	13.20	14.20	17.05	10.63	11.10	14.00	21.93	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30'	17.60	17.60	20.15	15.20	15.85	17.50	NA	NA
Angola	Cabinda 32'	16.35	16.40	19.65	14.40	16.40	16.85	NA	NA
Cameroon	Kala 34'	16.85	18.90	20.15	14.90	16.20	NA	NA	NA
Egypt ⁴	Suez Blend 33'	16.10	16.45	16.75	12.75	15.90	16.60	26.70	12.81
Oman	Oman 34'	16.00	15.80	18.05	13.40	17.38	15.25	27.35	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42'	18.70	18.75	19.65	16.00	16.70	NA	NA	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44'	20.75	20.75	19.20	12.40	18.40	14.15	27.25	14.30
Brunei	Seria Light 37'	20.45	20.45	19.20	13.75	18.50	14.10	28.35	14.15
U.S.S.R.	⁵ Export Blend 32'	16.65	16.70	20.25	14.55	15.80	18.30	28.15	13.20
China	Daqing 33'	17.85	18.15	18.15	15.30	17.70	12.80	25.95	13.73
Total Non-OPEC ³	NA	17.00	17.16	19.29	14.06	16.21	16.44	26.14	13.44
Total World ³	NA	16.54	16.49	18.91	13.58	16.57	16.24	27.10	13.08
United States ⁶	NA	16.41	16.51	18.87	13.41	16.10	15.32	25.64	13.38

¹ Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of loading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.

² An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.

³ Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.

⁴ On 60 days credit.

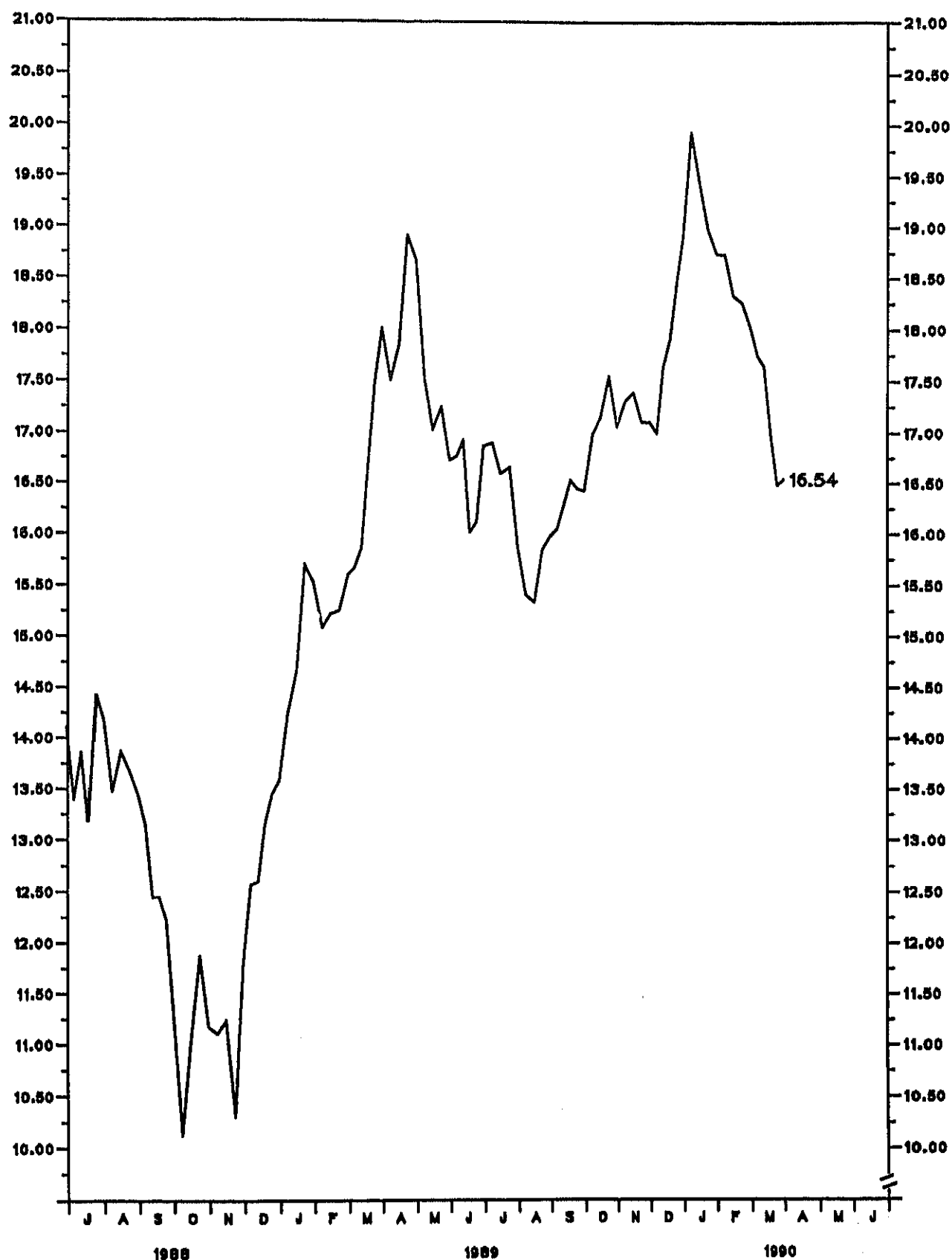
⁵ Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.

⁶ Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

NA=Not Applicable.

Source: See page 26.

Figure 9. World Crude Oil Price¹
(Dollars per Barrel)



¹ Average price (f.o.b.) of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See page 26.

Table 13. Spot Market Product Prices¹
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Month/Day	Motor Gasoline		Gas Oil/Heating Oil ²		Residual Fuel Oil ³	
	Rotterdam Leaded Premium ⁵ (98 Octane)	N.Y. ⁴ Unleaded Regular (87 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁴ (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁶ (1% Sulfur)
1989 Apr 7	30.89	26.78	21.18	22.68	16.52	18.50
14	30.95	28.71	21.25	22.20	16.44	18.50
21	33.24	30.77	22.18	22.47	17.42	18.75
28	34.41	31.19	21.18	22.37	18.02	19.00
May 5	32.18	30.45	19.71	21.57	17.64	18.65
12	31.13	28.88	19.71	21.67	16.44	18.00
19	29.72	27.34	19.91	21.11	16.37	17.75
26	28.72	28.14	19.91	21.42	15.47	17.50
Jun 2	28.14	27.87	19.77	21.11	15.62	17.50
9	26.55	27.72	19.84	20.69	15.24	17.25
16	24.38	25.66	18.36	19.47	14.49	16.75
23	23.68	26.36	19.03	20.31	14.49	15.75
30	25.21	26.25	19.57	20.62	14.64	16.50
Jul 7	24.62	24.72	20.04	20.83	14.64	16.65
14	24.21	24.89	19.50	20.62	15.64	16.95
21	23.56	22.68	20.58	21.55	15.54	16.65
28	22.10	21.84	20.17	20.62	15.54	16.10
Aug 4	22.27	21.67	20.11	20.27	13.74	16.15
11	22.51	21.84	20.58	20.58	13.74	15.75
18	23.15	22.09	21.25	20.94	13.81	15.65
25	23.04	22.89	21.05	21.36	13.59	15.15
Sep 1	23.15	23.14	21.31	22.37	13.51	14.90
8	23.15	24.09	22.32	23.04	13.74	15.00
15	23.33	24.40	22.52	22.79	14.19	15.75
22	24.33	26.67	23.32	23.88	14.71	16.25
29	25.62	25.73	22.99	24.61	14.71	16.50
Oct 6	24.68	23.88	23.46	24.15	14.71	17.50
13	24.85	23.94	24.80	25.41	14.71	17.65
20	23.92	23.02	25.47	24.99	16.74	17.75
27	22.74	22.79	24.06	23.84	16.82	17.50
Nov 3	21.92	21.67	25.13	24.95	16.82	17.50
10	21.86	21.63	24.80	24.51	16.52	17.75
17	22.04	21.25	25.07	24.61	16.67	17.85
24	22.16	21.53	25.47	25.14	16.82	17.85
Dec 1	22.16	20.90	26.41	26.19	17.87	18.00
8	22.33	21.63	29.56	27.87	18.47	18.75
15	22.99	21.15	28.49	29.51	18.92	20.90
22	22.68	23.14	29.36	37.11	20.42	22.50
29	23.86	25.41	30.56	44.67	22.37	25.00
1990 Jan 5	27.90	28.29	32.91	40.53	23.05	25.75
12	26.26	28.56	26.61	32.45	22.60	25.35
19	25.56	26.36	23.99	27.03	20.50	24.75
26	24.50	25.77	22.92	25.45	18.92	20.00
Feb 2	25.91	26.04	22.79	24.30	18.99	18.65
9	26.26	25.41	22.92	23.42	18.02	18.00
16	26.14	25.10	R 24.26	24.72	17.12	17.75
23	26.03	24.99	23.66	24.51	16.52	17.65
Mar 2	25.79	22.72	23.46	23.31	16.37	17.00
9	25.44	22.89	22.52	24.42	15.02	16.25
16	24.85	23.52	22.39	24.78	13.51	16.25
23	25.09	23.63	22.12	24.19	13.21	14.95
30	27.08	27.20	22.12	24.68	14.41	15.40

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¹ See Appendix for explanation of spot market product prices and coverage.

² Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.

³ Refers to No. 6 Oil.

⁴ New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.

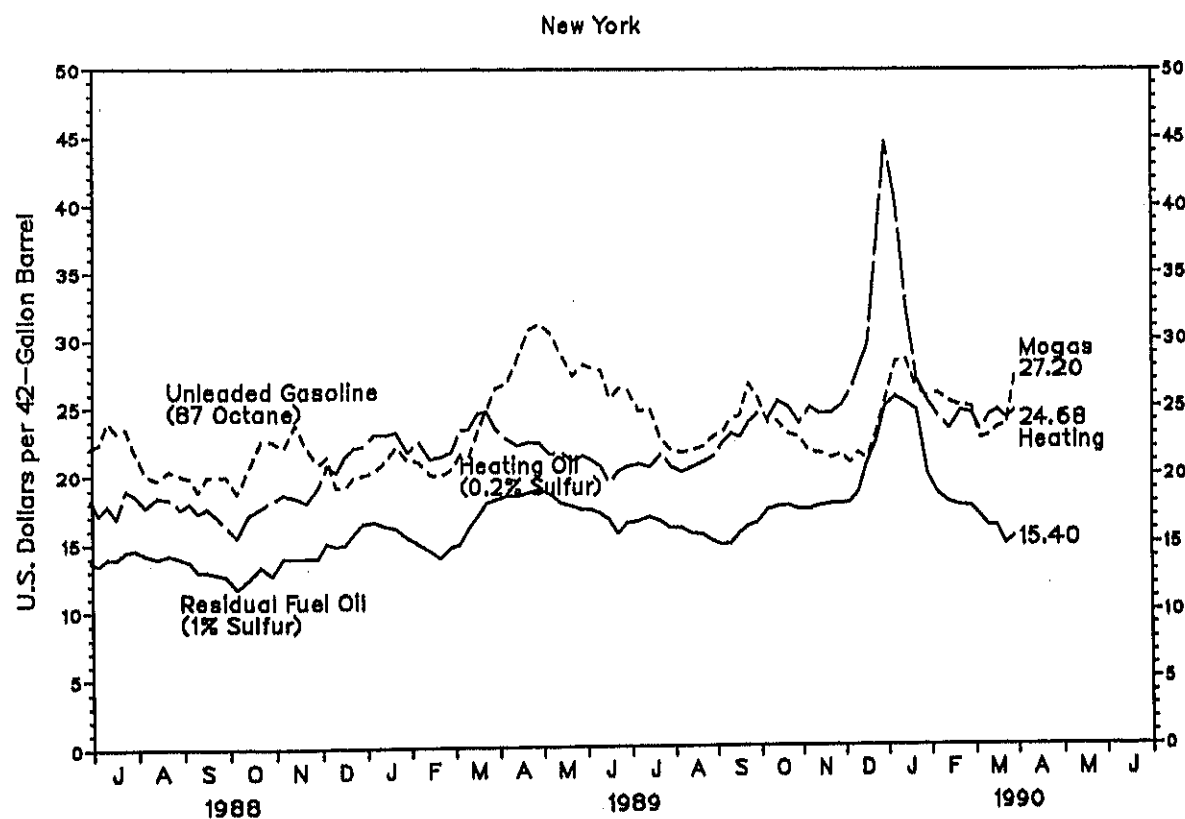
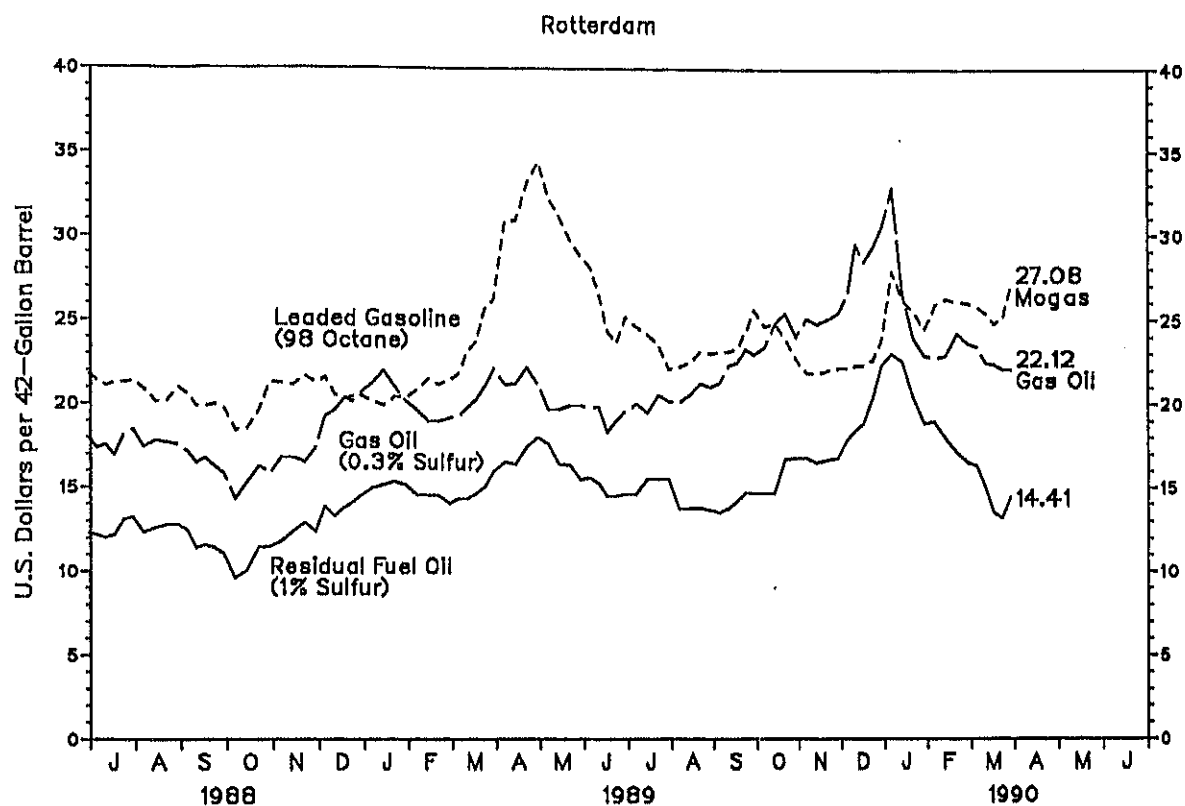
⁵ Refers to Research Octane Number (RON) only. European premium motor gasoline of 98 octane is equivalent to a U.S. antiknock index of 93 octane.

⁶ East Coast Cargoes.

R=Revision

Source: See page 26.

Figure 10. Spot Market Product Prices
(Dollars per Barrel)



Source: See page 26.

Table 14. Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	03/02/90	03/09/90	03/16/90	03/23/90	03/30/90
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	7,411.0	7,411.0	7,411.0	7,411.0	7,411.0
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Input	13,455.0	12,967.0	12,952.0	12,896.0	12,957.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,421.0	1,364.0	1,358.0	1,231.0	1,179.0
Midwest (PADD II)	2,974.0	2,910.0	2,824.0	2,780.0	2,770.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,936.0	5,640.0	5,603.0	5,743.0	5,839.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	438.0	439.0	452.0	415.0	407.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2,686.0	2,634.0	2,715.0	2,727.0	2,762.0
Gross Inputs	13,664.0	13,154.0	13,142.0	13,099.0	13,132.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,432.0	1,375.0	1,369.0	1,244.0	1,190.0
Midwest (PADD II)	3,022.0	2,952.0	2,903.0	2,855.0	2,839.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,074.0	5,734.0	5,700.0	5,843.0	5,915.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	440.0	440.0	453.0	417.0	408.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2,696.0	2,653.0	2,717.0	2,740.0	2,780.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.5
Percent Utilization	86.7	83.5	83.4	84.3	84.5
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,111.0	6,619.0	6,363.0	6,390.0	6,669.0
Leaded Gasoline	388.0	367.0	405.0	331.0	434.0
East Coast (PADD I)	10.0	31.0	23.0	3.0	1.0
Midwest (PADD II)	91.0	72.0	108.0	43.0	79.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	43.0	59.0	30.0	81.0	103.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	77.0	60.0	68.0	54.0	61.0
West Coast (PADD V)	167.0	145.0	176.0	150.0	190.0
Unleaded Gasoline	6,723.0	6,252.0	5,958.0	6,059.0	6,235.0
East Coast (PADD I)	703.0	661.0	590.0	567.0	528.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1,756.0	1,506.0	1,452.0	1,561.0	1,513.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,086.0	2,886.0	2,735.0	2,762.0	2,996.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	154.0	170.0	169.0	168.0	145.0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,024.0	1,029.0	1,012.0	1,001.0	1,053.0
Jet Fuel	1,518.0	1,444.0	1,438.0	1,441.0	1,415.0
Naphtha-Type	235.0	237.0	196.0	186.0	184.0
Kerosene-Type	1,283.0	1,207.0	1,242.0	1,255.0	1,231.0
East Coast (PADD I)	83.0	109.0	93.0	85.0	92.0
Midwest (PADD II)	160.0	185.0	198.0	192.0	164.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	636.0	502.0	525.0	565.0	572.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	24.0	33.0	21.0	32.0	26.0
West Coast (PADD V)	380.0	378.0	405.0	381.0	377.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,751.0	2,692.0	2,560.0	2,653.0	2,718.0
East Coast (PADD I)	340.0	337.0	313.0	309.0	274.0
Midwest (PADD II)	654.0	669.0	589.0	662.0	687.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,197.0	1,116.0	1,105.0	1,162.0	1,182.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	128.0	131.0	139.0	113.0	87.0
West Coast (PADD V)	432.0	439.0	414.0	407.0	489.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1,028.0	1,005.0	1,035.0	959.0	953.0
East Coast (PADD I)	188.0	145.0	170.0	130.0	132.0
Midwest (PADD II)	65.0	71.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	392.0	347.0	361.0	360.0	338.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.0	8.0	10.0	9.0	6.0
West Coast (PADD V)	975.0	434.0	430.0	396.0	413.0
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	346.1	352.5	351.0	360.9	369.2
East Coast (PADD I)	13.4	15.2	14.4	13.2	12.9
Midwest (PADD II)	72.2	74.3	76.1	77.7	78.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	167.0	169.9	167.9	172.8	178.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	13.4	13.6	13.4	13.6	14.0
West Coast (PADD V)	80.1	79.4	79.3	83.0	79.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.7	40.7	39.3	40.7	41.3
East Coast (PADD I)	9.3	10.0	9.4	9.7	10.4
Midwest (PADD II)	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.7	13.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
West Coast (PADD V)	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Weekly Estimates (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	03/02/90	03/09/90	03/16/90	03/23/90	03/30/90
Imports					
Total Crude Oil incl SPR	6,107.0	6,305.0	6,129.0	6,315.0	6,021.0
Crude Oil	6,107.0	6,234.0	6,129.0	6,315.0	6,020.0
East Coast (PADD I)	978.0	1,555.0	1,308.0	998.0	1,123.0
Midwest (PADD II)	381.0	657.0	577.0	420.0	582.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4,172.0	3,685.0	4,053.0	4,379.0	3,977.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	64.0	68.0	76.0	67.0	73.0
West Coast (PADD V)	514.0	289.0	115.0	451.0	265.0
SPR	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	140.0	414.0	266.0	229.0	176.0
Finished Leaded	0.0	0.0	80.0	43.0	23.0
Finished Unleaded	140.0	414.0	186.0	186.0	153.0
Blending Components	7.0	16.0	52.0	40.0	106.0
Jet Fuel	53.0	72.0	77.0	121.0	170.0
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	53.0	72.0	77.0	121.0	170.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	240.0	373.0	290.0	242.0	396.0
Residual Fuel Oil	268.0	239.0	451.0	369.0	301.0
Other	578.0	599.0	963.0	683.0	805.0
Total Refined Products Imports	1,286.0	1,713.0	2,099.0	1,684.0	1,954.0
Exports					
Total	E1,068.0	E1,068.0	E1,068.0	E710.0	E710.0
Crude Oil	E247.0	E247.0	E247.0	E132.0	E132.0
Products	E821.0	E821.0	E821.0	E578.0	E578.0
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,792.0	7,360.0	7,040.0	7,718.0	7,538.0
Leaded	315.0	428.0	525.0	451.0	539.0
Unleaded	6,477.0	6,933.0	6,516.0	7,266.0	6,999.0
Jet Fuel	1,408.0	1,238.0	1,665.0	1,437.0	1,477.0
Naphtha-Type	172.0	141.0	188.0	295.0	174.0
Kerosene-Type	1,236.0	1,097.0	1,477.0	1,142.0	1,303.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,257.0	3,640.0	3,248.0	3,389.0	3,193.0
Residual Fuel Oil	956.0	1,414.0	1,516.0	1,365.0	1,254.0
Other Oils	3,472.0	3,680.0	3,784.0	3,320.0	3,837.0
Total Products Supplied	15,886.0	17,333.0	17,252.0	17,228.0	17,299.0

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of crude oil production.
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: See page 26.

Table 15. Weather Summary
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days¹)

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1989, through March 31, 1990, has been 3 percent warmer than last year and 6 percent warmer than normal.

U.S. Total Heating Degree-Days (Population Weighted) and by City

	1989-1990 This Year	1988-1989 Last Year	Normal	Percent Change	
				This Year vs. Last Year	This Year vs. Normal
July 1 - June 30		4,582	4,690	--	--
July 1 - March 31	3,911	4,022	4,151	-3	-6
Cities					
Albuquerque	3,879	3,594	4,031	8	-4
Amarillo	3,842	3,651	3,865	5	-1
Asheville	3,643	3,729	3,873	-2	-6
Atlanta	2,278	2,311	2,847	-1	-20
Billings	5,572	6,219	6,173	-10	-10
Boise	4,786	5,275	4,975	-9	-4
Boston	4,920	4,839	4,862	2	1
Buffalo	5,725	5,664	5,872	1	-3
Cheyenne	5,904	5,923	6,079	0	-3
Chicago	5,388	5,644	5,707	-5	-6
Cincinnati	4,339	4,495	4,743	-3	-9
Cleveland	5,091	5,183	5,406	-2	-6
Columbia, SC	2,051	2,300	2,520	-11	-19
Denver	4,900	5,020	5,159	-2	-5
Des Moines	5,509	5,677	5,946	-3	-7
Detroit	5,545	5,559	5,764	0	-4
Fargo	7,620	8,359	8,263	-9	-8
Hartford	5,267	5,400	5,471	-2	-4
Houston	1,407	1,285	1,517	9	-7
Jacksonville	1,134	959	1,385	18	-18
Kansas City	4,670	4,597	4,844	2	-4
Las Vegas	2,015	2,039	2,379	-1	-15
Los Angeles	941	1,203	1,265	-22	-26
Memphis	2,614	2,744	3,056	-5	-14
Miami	124	107	198	16	-37
Milwaukee	5,792	5,965	6,302	-3	-8
Minneapolis	6,655	7,219	7,156	-8	-7
Montgomery	2,018	1,838	2,195	10	-8
New York	4,075	4,170	4,372	-2	-7
Oklahoma City	3,088	3,257	3,509	-5	-12
Omaha	5,358	5,492	5,658	-2	-5
Philadelphia	4,126	4,299	4,457	-4	-7
Phoenix	895	915	1,390	-2	-36
Pittsburgh	4,964	5,009	5,273	-1	-6
Portland, ME	6,191	6,095	6,350	2	-3
Providence	4,933	4,998	5,125	-1	-4
Raleigh	2,835	3,160	3,297	-10	-14
Richmond	3,252	3,591	3,669	-9	-11
St. Louis	3,883	4,125	4,538	-6	-14
Salem, OR	3,670	3,853	4,023	-5	-9
Salt Lake City	4,641	5,138	5,055	-10	-8
San Francisco	2,288	2,220	2,490	3	-8
Seattle	3,625	4,018	4,150	-10	-13
Shreveport	1,930	2,023	2,191	-5	-12
Washington, DC	3,572	3,744	3,798	-5	-6

¹ See Glossary.

**** = Normal heating degree days 100 or less, or ratio incalculable.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* or *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1989 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1989 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6 and Table 7

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 7 and Table 8

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 8 and Table 9

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (January 1990).

Table 10

- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, *Refiners Monthly Cost Report*.

Table 11

- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices*.
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, *Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report*, and EIA-782B, *Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report*.

Table 12 and Figure 9

- EIA, International & Contingency Information Division.

- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Oil Buyers' Guide, International.
- Weekly Petroleum Argus.

Table 13 and Figure 10

- Oil Buyers' Guide.

Table 14

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.

Appendix

Explanatory Notes

EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total

sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	Monthly Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	168(255)	59(152)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	324	78
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	85	44
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	172	77
Importers	EIA-804	1194	102

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_t .) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_t .) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t , is given by:

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800, 75 percent for the EIA-801, 95 percent for the EIA-802, 80 percent for the EIA-803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Estimation of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the Energy Information Administration prepares monthly crude oil production forecasts which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the weekly and 4-week crude oil production values shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production values shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 1988 weekly data was less than 3 percent for 19 of the 30 major petroleum variables analyzed. Most of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 3 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 15 percent for 1988. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample,

generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between interim and final data on the 30 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors were derived using monthly data from 1982-1988.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in Table A1.

**Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Million Barrels)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum.....	1,027.2	1,039.7	996.6	1,002.5	1,022.8	1,027.4	1,036.4	1,056.2	1,063.0	1,076.6	1,086.0	1,041.7
Crude Oil.....	330.9	329.1	329.7	333.9	333.6	333.3	326.1	325.9	323.9	331.9	332.5	327.7
Motor Gasoline	237.1	235.5	224.7	222.0	222.3	220.7	222.5	219.2	224.7	219.2	223.7	223.7
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	125.9	106.4	87.8	82.4	87.3	94.9	107.6	117.4	124.8	127.9	138.6	136.7
Residual Fuel Oil	43.6	39.9	38.9	36.9	39.2	39.2	40.5	38.0	41.6	44.7	46.1	46.5
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum.....	1,060.8	1,073.3	1,030.2	1,036.1	1,056.4	1,060.9	1,069.9	1,089.8	1,096.6	1,110.2	1,119.6	1,075.3
Crude Oil.....	349.9	348.1	348.7	353.0	352.6	352.3	345.1	344.9	342.9	351.0	351.5	346.7
Motor Gasoline	247.1	245.6	234.7	232.1	232.3	230.7	232.6	229.2	234.8	229.2	233.7	233.7
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	143.0	123.6	104.9	99.6	104.5	112.0	124.8	134.6	142.0	145.1	155.7	153.8
Residual Fuel Oil	48.1	44.4	43.4	41.4	43.7	43.7	45.0	42.5	46.0	49.2	50.6	51.0

Minimum Operating Inventories

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Projections from the Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 1990

One of the most uncertain factors affecting the domestic short-term energy outlook is the world oil price, defined here as the nominal price of imported crude oil delivered to U.S. refiners. Because of this uncertainty, three different world oil price scenarios are employed. These scenarios are used to develop a base case projection and two alternative projections for domestic supply and demand.

Base Case

In the base oil price scenario, the world oil price decreases from \$18.75 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 1989 to \$18 in the first quarter of 1990, falls to \$17 in the second quarter of 1990, and then increases to \$18 for the second half of 1990 and throughout 1991. This scenario is based on the assumption that OPEC oil production will be well in excess of demand (as indicated by the large stock builds in the second and third quarters of 1990, adjusted for normal inventory changes), in the late winter and spring of 1990. Subsequently, OPEC production is assumed to move in balance with demand.

Alternative Cases

Low Demand

In the low oil price scenario, the world oil price decreases to \$15 per barrel in the first quarter of 1990 and remains at that level throughout the forecast period. In this scenario, it is assumed that the battle for market share between the Persian Gulf members of OPEC will continue, leading to higher OPEC oil production than in the base scenario. In addition, it is assumed that an even less robust picture emerges for economic growth than in the base case, lowering the growth rate of oil consumption, and that oil supplies from non-OPEC producers, including the Soviet Union, will exceed the rates expected in the base scenario.

High Demand

In the high oil price scenario, the world oil price increases to \$20 per barrel in the first quarter of 1990 and remains at that level throughout the forecast period. In this scenario, it is assumed that economic growth will be stronger than in the base case and, that with the extra impetus from abnormally severe weather, growth in oil consumption will be significantly higher. At the same time, it is assumed that Soviet and United Kingdom oil production will fall below the rates expected in the base case and that OPEC production accords will reduce overproduction by the Persian Gulf members.

For more detailed information on the forecast, please refer to the published report, January 1990 *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
Telephone (202) 586-8800

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume

of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Explanation and Coverage of Spot Market Product Prices

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or State taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for 1 year.

Coverage of petroleum product prices is restricted to and updated according to the major products traded. Major products are determined by the highest number of transactions and the highest volumes of product traded, e.g., 1987 replacement of the New York leaded regular gasoline series with the unleaded regular gasoline series.

Glossary

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Distillate Fuel Oil. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Gas Oil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.

Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a product in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Motor Gasoline. Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks and imports data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.

Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the States listed below:

PADD I: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD II: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD III: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD V: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery Capacity Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.

Residual Fuel Oil. Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for

industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.

Retail Motor Gasoline Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers -- about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

United States. For the purpose of the report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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The focus of *EIA Weekly Propane Statistics* is on providing timely statistics on the latest propane net production, imports, and stocks for Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III to assist the Department of Energy, Congress, State energy offices, and the public in monitoring and evaluating propane supply during the winter heating season.

The data are collected from a sample of refineries and fractionators that produce propane and from companies that import or store propane. The data in Tables 16 and 17 represent only the totals for those companies surveyed. The data are collected at the beginning of each week for the 1 week period ending the previous Friday at 7 a.m.

Table 16. Selected Respondents - Weekly Net Production¹, Imports, and Stocks of Propane² by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

Week Ending:	02/09/90	02/16/90	02/23/90	03/02/90	03/09/90	03/16/90	03/23/90	03/30/90
1990								
Production								
East Coast (PADD I)	23	28	19	22	31	34	23	-
New England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Atlantic	22	27	18	21	29	33	22	-
Lower Atlantic	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	-
Midwest (PADD II)	150	149	154	160	139	134	139	-
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	352	351	377	355	363	338	352	-
Imports								
East Coast (PADD I)	135	45	96	58	5	7	46	-
New England	111	29	19	55	3	2	43	-
Central Atlantic	24	16	78	4	2	5	3	-
Lower Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest (PADD II)	52	57	70	137	56	53	33	-
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)								
East Coast (PADD I)	2,139	2,161	2,365	2,330	2,072	1,956	2,135	-
New England	369	379	218	433	340	229	424	-
Central Atlantic	1,096	1,038	1,368	1,226	1,057	1,040	1,084	-
Lower Atlantic	674	744	779	671	675	687	627	-
Midwest (PADD II)	9,155	9,007	9,050	8,598	8,499	8,848	9,306	-
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15,138	14,599	13,224	13,582	13,363	13,405	13,671	-

¹ Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the week is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same week.

² Includes propylene.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: EIA Propane Emergency Telephone Survey, Form EIA-807. The sampling procedure used for Form EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 80 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The data shown in this table will be lower than comparable data published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* because no estimation is done for this table. Comparable monthly data from the same respondents for the last 3 winter heating seasons are presented in Table 17.

Table 17. Selected Respondents - Monthly Net Production¹, Imports, and Stocks of Propane² by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	October	November	December	January	February	March
East Coast (PADD I)						
Production						
1986-1987	34	29	38	38	36	32
1987-1988	41	45	47	43	47	45
1988-1989	46	45	45	E47	E47	E44
1989-1990	E41	E41	E40	E46	-	-
Average	E41	E40	E43	E44	E43	E40
Imports						
1986-1987	21	17	20	26	29	22
1987-1988	7	37	20	23	39	18
1988-1989	13	25	28	35	35	20
1989-1990	7	20	9	58	-	-
Average	12	25	20	35	34	20
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)						
1986-1987	4,067	4,215	3,724	2,894	2,622	3,008
1987-1988	3,779	4,742	4,294	2,227	2,288	1,790
1988-1989	4,504	4,393	3,448	3,412	2,637	2,051
1989-1990	4,566	4,556	1,668	2,066	-	-
Average	4,229	4,477	3,284	2,650	2,516	2,283
New England (PADD 1X)						
Production						
1986-1987	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987-1988	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988-1989	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989-1990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports						
1986-1987	20	14	18	20	26	16
1987-1988	2	28	18	15	30	15
1988-1989	8	21	25	27	27	17
1989-1990	4	17	6	42	-	-
Average	8	20	16	26	27	16
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)						
1986-1987	309	388	333	44	63	135
1987-1988	63	440	337	128	262	194
1988-1989	219	308	161	140	65	154
1989-1990	116	320	17	207	-	-
Average	177	364	212	130	130	161
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)						
Production						
1986-1987	30	24	33	33	32	28
1987-1988	36	40	42	41	42	41
1988-1989	41	40	40	42	42	39
1989-1990	35	36	35	41	-	-
Average	35	35	37	39	39	36
Imports						
1986-1987	2	3	3	2	3	2
1987-1988	2	3	3	3	4	3
1988-1989	3	3	4	4	4	3
1989-1990	3	3	4	5	-	-
Average	2	3	3	4	4	3
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)						
1986-1987	2,745	2,639	2,389	1,962	1,649	1,193
1987-1988	2,880	3,073	2,716	1,510	1,291	805
1988-1989	3,129	2,861	2,357	2,196	1,663	1,056
1989-1990	2,982	2,739	899	1,188	-	-
Average	2,934	2,828	2,090	1,714	1,534	1,018

¹ Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

² Includes propylene.

E=Estimated. Production data were not collected from fractionators for 1989 but were derived by applying a ratio estimate to production data reported by natural gas processing plants.

Note: This table presents reported data from a cut-off sample of refineries and fractionators that produce propane and from companies that import or store propane.

Source: Energy Information Administration Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Table 17. Selected Respondents - Monthly Net Production¹, Imports, and Stocks of Propane² by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted) (Continued)

	October	November	December	January	February	March
Lower Atlantic (PADD 12)						
Production						
1986-1987	4	4	5	4	5	4
1987-1988	5	5	5	2	5	5
1988-1989	5	5	5	E5	E5	E5
1989-1990	E6	E5	E5	E5	-	-
Average	E5	E5	E5	E4	E5	E5
Imports						
1986-1987	-	-	-	3	-	4
1987-1988	3	7	-	5	5	-
1988-1989	3	-	-	4	4	-
1989-1990	-	-	-	11	-	-
Average	2	2	-	6	3	1
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)						
1986-1987	1,013	1,188	1,002	888	910	1,680
1987-1988	836	1,229	1,241	589	735	791
1988-1989	1,156	1,224	930	1,076	909	841
1989-1990	1,468	1,497	752	673	-	-
Average	1,118	1,285	981	807	851	1,104
Midwest (PADD II)						
Production						
1986-1987	173	193	170	161	159	163
1987-1988	160	168	163	160	168	167
1988-1989	155	167	171	E177	E169	E169
1989-1990	E144	E158	E162	E177	-	-
Average	E158	E172	E167	E169	E165	E166
Imports						
1986-1987	50	40	40	51	35	21
1987-1988	31	42	34	57	37	33
1988-1989	45	52	62	86	71	58
1989-1990	63	67	70	70	-	-
Average	47	50	52	66	47	37
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)						
1986-1987	18,570	17,022	15,904	14,771	14,367	15,418
1987-1988	18,146	18,649	16,403	12,591	9,994	9,526
1988-1989	19,146	18,800	15,394	13,679	9,102	7,933
1989-1990	14,912	13,249	8,238	9,814	-	-
Average	17,694	16,930	13,985	12,714	11,154	10,959
Gulf Coast (PADD III)						
Production						
1986-1987	279	297	286	294	282	278
1987-1988	315	302	292	307	295	301
1988-1989	343	331	320	E331	E307	E343
1989-1990	E321	E317	E288	E306	-	-
Average	E315	E312	E297	E310	E295	E307
Imports						
1986-1987	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987-1988	17	0	-	-	0	4
1988-1989	37	0	7	0	9	-
1989-1990	14	5	11	19	-	-
Average	17	1	5	5	3	1
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)						
1986-1987	33,155	30,247	25,969	25,159	21,682	19,514
1987-1988	24,126	22,431	20,310	16,220	13,349	13,167
1988-1989	27,633	25,595	22,921	21,447	20,139	18,194
1989-1990	30,717	28,142	17,979	15,064	-	-
Average	28,908	26,604	21,795	19,473	18,390	16,958

¹ Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

² Includes propylene.

E=Estimated. Production data were not collected from fractionators for 1989 but were derived by applying a ratio estimate to production data reported by natural gas processing plants.

Note: This table presents reported data from a cut-off sample of refineries and fractionators that produce propane and from companies that import or store propane.

Source: Energy Information Administration Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Table 18. EIA/State Heating Oil Program Prices
(Cents per Gallon)

	11/20/89	12/04/89	12/18/89	01/02/90	01/16/90	02/05/90	02/20/90	03/05/90	03/19/90
Wholesale									
New England	61.1	64.0	74.1	113.5	91.9	65.4	62.0	62.6	61.9
Central Atlantic	60.1	62.4	71.6	107.5	84.5	63.6	59.8	60.6	59.6
Midwest	62.0	62.8	67.0	90.9	74.8	56.6	54.9	58.3	57.6
Residential									
New England	95.0	96.7	110.2	146.5	129.5	109.0	101.3	101.3	100.2
Central Atlantic	93.9	96.4	105.2	137.3	125.1	108.0	103.2	102.6	101.4
Midwest	86.6	87.4	91.8	113.4	107.5	94.2	90.2	89.5	88.9

Sources: Wholesale and residential heating oil prices are derived from surveys conducted by State energy offices in concert with the EIA/State Heating Oil Program. These data are selected from more comprehensive statistical series published by EIA in its *Winter Distillate Report*.

Table 19. EIA/State Heating Oil Program Prices: History
(Cents per Gallon)

	October	November	December	January	February	March
1988-1989						
Wholesale						
New England	43.2	46.3	51.8	58.5	56.9	56.9
Central Atlantic	42.7	44.9	50.4	57.0	55.2	54.6
Midwest	44.5	48.5	51.1	54.0	51.3	52.0
Residential						
New England	82.9	80.5	83.0	88.7	92.6	92.3
Central Atlantic	80.9	80.5	83.5	88.0	90.3	90.2
Midwest	74.7	75.0	75.4	77.7	79.3	78.9
1987-1988						
Wholesale						
New England	57.2	60.7	61.0	57.9	57.1	53.8
Central Atlantic	56.4	59.6	59.8	55.1	53.1	49.8
Midwest	55.2	61.9	59.4	52.2	49.3	47.1
Residential						
New England	84.3	86.9	89.1	90.0	90.5	89.8
Central Atlantic	84.7	87.9	89.2	89.1	89.5	88.7
Midwest	78.4	82.4	83.3	81.5	80.9	79.6
1986-1987						
Wholesale						
New England	43.7	43.7	47.0	52.4	55.7	48.3
Central Atlantic	44.2	43.8	46.4	51.2	55.9	49.1
Midwest	45.3	46.0	47.9	52.4	53.0	49.9
Residential						
New England	71.3	71.4	73.8	78.7	85.6	83.9
Central Atlantic	73.5	73.4	75.0	78.7	84.9	83.3
Midwest	69.4	69.2	69.9	72.6	75.6	74.7

Note: Historical Sources: Wholesale and residential heating oil prices are derived from surveys conducted by State energy offices in concert with the EIA/State Heating Oil Program. These data are selected from more comprehensive statistical series published by EIA in its *Winter Distillate Report*.

Table 20. Propane Prices
(Cents per Gallon)

	12/01/89	12/15/89	01/02/90	01/11/90	01/23/90	02/06/90	02/20/90	03/05/90	03/19/90
Wholesale									
New England	22.5	34.5	70.0	48.0	32.5	28.8	26.9	23.8	24.1
Central Atlantic	23.6	43.1	95.5	62.8	31.5	26.8	23.1	20.1	22.4
Residential									
New England	102.9	112.3	142.8	149.5	146.8	133.9	122.4	117.0	114.2
Central Atlantic	95.3	99.8	131.9	140.0	134.9	126.5	116.6	110.1	109.8
Midwest	78.3	80.7	106.9	112.7	110.8	101.2	97.4	91.8	88.7

Sources: Wholesale prices are derived from terminal postings published in *PLATTS' Oilgram Price Report*. Residential propane prices are based on a telephone survey of propane retailers.

Table 21. Propane Prices: History
(Cents per Gallon)

	October	November	December	January	February	March
1988-1989						
Wholesale						
New England	29.3	29.0	30.0	29.8	28.1	27.9
Central Atlantic	26.5	26.1	28.3	29.1	27.2	26.6
Midwest	21.6	21.7	21.7	22.4	21.1	21.6
Retail						
New England	W	93.3	W	W	W	W
Central Atlantic	90.2	89.2	86.6	W	W	W
Midwest	63.1	64.9	67.0	65.8	64.2	60.3
1987-1988						
Wholesale						
New England	35.3	36.0	35.1	35.9	34.7	34.3
Central Atlantic	33.4	33.5	31.5	33.0	33.6	31.6
Midwest	25.9	25.3	24.0	24.8	24.5	23.9
Retail						
New England	W	95.4	W	91.5	91.5	W
Central Atlantic	86.0	84.9	83.6	84.5	88.0	88.8
Midwest	66.1	69.3	70.8	70.5	70.2	69.8
1986-1987						
Wholesale						
New England	30.8	30.2	30.5	33.1	33.9	34.0
Central Atlantic	27.9	26.8	27.4	30.4	31.3	30.3
Midwest	27.4	26.4	25.5	25.0	22.5	21.7
Retail						
New England	W	93.5	90.6	NA	91.2	W
Central Atlantic	86.5	86.1	83.9	87.3	88.6	88.2
Midwest	64.5	66.0	69.5	69.3	69.3	68.2

NA=Not Available

W=Withheld

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Sources: Statistics published by EIA in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*.

